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*Vol. XXIV, No. 607*

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## Faith in the Principles for Which Men Fight

*Address by the President<sup>1</sup>*

This chapel commemorates something more than an act of bravery or courage. It commemorates a great act of faith in God.

The four chaplains in whose memory this shrine was built were not required to give their lives as they did. They gave their lives without being asked. When their ship was sinking, they handed out all the life preservers that were available and then took off their own and gave them away in order that four other men might be saved.

Those four chaplains actually carried out the moral code which we are all supposed to live by. They obeyed the divine commandment that men should love one another. They really lived up to the moral standard that declares:

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

They were not afraid of death because they knew that the word of God is stronger than death. Their belief, their faith, in His word enabled them to conquer death.

This is an old faith in our country. It is shared by all our churches and all our denominations. These four men represented the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jewish beliefs. Each of these beliefs teaches that obedience to God and love for one's fellow man are the greatest and strongest things in the world.

We must never forget that this country was founded by men who came to these shores to worship God as they pleased. Catholics, Jews, and Protestants—all came here for this great purpose.

They did not come here to do as they pleased—but to worship God as they pleased, and that is an important distinction.

The unity of our country comes from this fact. The unity of our country is a unity under God. It is a unity in freedom, for the service of God is the perfect freedom.

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the dedication of the Chapel of the Four Chaplains at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 3 and released to the press by the White House on the same date.

If we remember our faith in God, if we live by it as our forefathers did, we need have no fear for the future.

Today, many people have become fearful. If we reaffirm our common faith we can overcome these fears.

This does not mean that we can always be sure what the future will bring. We cannot always know what the outcome of events will be. As President Lincoln once said:

The Almighty has His own purposes.

But we need not be afraid of the outcome if we go on trying to do the right thing as God gives us to see the right.

### Rule of Law in World Today

That is what we are trying to do in the world today. We are trying to establish world peace, so that all men can live together in brotherhood and in freedom. And to do that, we are working with other nations to create the rule of law in the world.

What does this rule of law mean? Let me give you an example. In the early days of our Western frontier, law and order were not yet established. Disputes were settled in favor of the man who was quickest on the draw. Outlaws terrorized whole communities.

Men who wanted to see law and order prevail had to combine against the outlaws. They had to arm themselves. At times, they had to fight. After they had put down lawless violence, the courts took over and justice was established. And, then, it was possible for all citizens to get on with the important work of building up their own communities, paving the streets and building new schools, and giving all people a chance at the right kind of life.

This is just what we are trying to do today in the international field. If we can put a stop to international aggression, order can be established and the people of the world can go ahead



full speed with the constructive tasks of peace.

We are not trying to do this job by ourselves. We could not do it by ourselves if we tried. We are acting as one member of a whole community of nations dedicated to the concept of the rule of law in the world. As in all other communities, the members of this community of nations have many different ideas and interests and do not all speak with one voice. Some are cautious and some are impatient.

We cannot always have our own way in this community. But we have a tremendous responsibility to lead and not to hang back.

Fate has made this country a leader in the world. We shirked our responsibility in the 1920's. We cannot shirk it now. We must assume that responsibility now, and it will take everything we have—all the brains and all the resources that we can mobilize.

Leadership carries with it heavy responsibilities. Good leaders do not threaten to quit if things go wrong. They expect cooperation, of course, and they expect everyone to do his share, but they do not stop to measure sacrifices with a teaspoon while the fight is on.

We cannot lead the forces of freedom from behind.

#### **Restraining Aggression**

The job we face is a hard one. Perhaps, it will be harder in the few years immediately ahead than it will be in the years thereafter. If we can get over the present crisis successfully—if we can restrain aggression before it bursts out into another world war, then things will be easier in the future. And I think we can do this. We can't be sure, of course, but there is good reason to hope for success.

In recent months, the United Nations has been faced by a serious challenge. But it is meeting that challenge courageously, and it is still man's best hope of establishing the rule of law in the world.

General Eisenhower has brought home the report that the people of Europe, in spite of their difficulties and their many problems, want to preserve their freedom. He has told us of the effort they are making. They are working very hard, and, if we all work together, we can be successful.

When things look hard, there are always a lot of people who want to quit. We had people like that in the Revolutionary War, and we have them in every war and every crisis of our history. Thomas Paine called them the summer soldiers and sunshine patriots. If we had listened to them, we would never have been a free and independent nation. We would never have had a strong and prosperous country. We would not be strong enough now to stand up against Communist aggression and tyranny.

The sacrifices that are being made today by the

men and women of this country are not being made in vain. Our men are in Korea because we are trying to prevent a world-wide war. The men who have died in Korea have died to save us from the terrible slaughter and destruction which another world war would surely bring.

Their sacrifices are being made in the spirit of the four chaplains, to whose memory this chapel is dedicated. They are being made in defense of the great religious faiths which make this chapel a place of worship. These sacrifices are being made for the greatest things in this life, and for the things beyond this life.

I have faith that the great principles for which our men are fighting will prevail.

### **THE CONGRESS**

#### **Legislation**

Requesting the President To Take Action on Looking to the Return of Children Abducted by Communist Guerrilla Forces in That Country. S. Rept. 2509, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. Res. 212] 3 pp.

Protocol With the Union of South Africa Relating to Taxes on Income. Message from the President of the United States transmitting the protocol between the United States and the Union of South Africa, signed, at Pretoria on July 14, 1950, supplementing the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and for Establishing Rules of Reciprocal Administrative Assistance with respect to taxes on income which was signed at Pretoria on December 13, 1946. S. Ex. U., 81st Cong., 2d sess. 7 pp.

Transfer of American Vessels to Foreign Registry. Hearing before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate, Eighty-first Congress, second session on S. 3823—a bill to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens, and for other purposes, July 18, 1950. 66 pp.

Universal Military Training. Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Eighty-first Congress, second session on S. 4062—a bill to provide for the common defense by establishing a universal training program, and for other purposes, August 22 and 23, 1950. 100 pp.

Causes of Unemployment in the Coal and Other Specified Industries. Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, Eighty-first Congress, second session on S. Res. 274—a resolution to investigate the cause of increasing unemployment in certain industries, May 22, 23, 24, 25, 31; June 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 16, 1950. (Department of State, indexed) 512 pp.

Report on Audit of Commodity Credit Corporation and Its Affiliate, War Hemp Industries, Inc. Letter from the Comptroller General of the United States—transmitting volume 1 of the Report of the Audit of Commodity Credit Corporation and Its Affiliate, War Hemp Industries, Inc., for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1946 and 1947, pursuant to section 5 of the Act of February 24, 1945 (59 Stat. 6), and the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841), respectively. H. Doc. 615, 81st Cong., 2d sess. 136 pp.



## Assurance of World Security Through American Leadership

*Remarks by General Dwight D. Eisenhower  
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe*<sup>1</sup>

As a soldier, I have been given an Allied assignment that directly concerns the security of the free world, with special reference to the countries bordering upon the North Atlantic Ocean. I have approached the task, aiming at the good of the United States of America, conscious that a strong, solvent America is the indispensable foundation for a free world. While I have reached certain conclusions, the subject of the free world's security is so vast and complex that no man could hope to master its elements to the last critical item or, in a quarter hour, to answer all questions in his fellow-citizens' minds. Consequently, though I speak to you out of deep conviction, I do so in all humility, trusting to your sympathetic consideration.

Our hope remains the achievement of peace based on understanding and forbearance, the only sure foundation for peace.

We must never lose faith that such a peace can be ultimately established. We seek such a peace and no one can honestly interpret our current modest preparations otherwise.

But we should examine the current situation fearlessly and clearly, neither shutting our eyes to obvious dangers nor permitting fear to warp our judgment. America's record and America's strength certainly should prevent hysterical apprehension of the future.

Today, we are faced by an aggressive imperialism that has more than once announced its implacable hostility to free government. Therefore, we strive to erect a wall of security for the free world behind which free institutions can live. That wall must be maintained until Communist imperialism dies of its own inherent evils.

### Necessity for Effective Cooperation

One of the great questions before us is the will and capacity of Europe to cooperate effectively in this aim. Unless there exists in Europe a will to

<sup>1</sup> Broadcast from Washington on Feb. 2 and released to the press by the Department of Defense on the same date.

defend itself, no amount of outside help can possibly make it secure. A nation's defense must spring from its own soul; and the soul cannot be imported.

For years, we have heard that Western Europe is plagued, confused, and divided far more seriously than we are; we have heard that in their homes, in factories, on the street, millions of honest workmen are daily subjected to Communist bullying, that their days and nights are haunted by the specter of invading hordes whom they cannot hope to equal in numbers or physical strength.

Furthermore, the discouragement, destruction, and confusion visited upon the peoples of Europe by two World Wars sapped their productive capacity and, in some instances, reduced them to levels of near starvation. More than this—their spirit was smothered in war-weariness.

That is a story often told. If it were the whole story, then all I could honestly do would be to recommend that we abandon the NATO Treaty and—by ourselves—attempt, however futilely, to build a separate fortress against threatening aggression. Two striking facts make such a recommendation, for me, impossible.

### Participation in European Defense

The first fact is that the utter hopelessness of the alternative requires our participation in European defense. We can all understand that America must be strong in air and sea power. These elements are vitally essential to the defense of the free world and it is through them that we protect the approaches to our homeland and the routes of commerce necessary to our existence.

But this alone is not enough. Our ships will not long sail the seas, nor our planes fly the world airways, if we stand aside in fancied security while an aggressive imperialism sweeps over areas of the earth with which our own future is inseparably linked.

Western Europe is the cradle of our civilization;

from her originally we drew our strength, genius, and culture. But our concern in Europe is far more than sentimental. Our own security is directly involved. Europe is a highly developed industrial complex with the largest and most varied pool of skilled labor on earth. This huge potential would be a rich prize for a totalitarian invasion. Its direct importance to us is the stark fact that its possession by Communist forces would give them opportunity to develop a preponderance of power. Even this disaster would not tell the whole story.

If Western Europe should be overrun by communism, many economically dependent areas in Africa and the Middle East would be affected by the debacle. Southeastern Asia would probably soon be lost. Thus, we would be cut off from the raw materials of all these regions—materials that we need for existence. World destiny would then be dictated by imperialistic powers whose avowed purpose is the destruction of freedom.

#### **Power of the North Atlantic Treaty**

The second fact bearing upon our participation in European defense is that the people of Europe are not spiritually bankrupt, despite the validity of many pessimistic reports. Great sections of its population have for years labored on and fought the creeping paralysis of communism. Now, the North Atlantic Treaty has brought new fuel to the flames of hope in Europe. It has noticeably lifted morale, the fundamental element in this whole situation—the force which powers all human progress.

In every capital, there is growing a desire to cooperate in this mutual security effort. All the Governments that I have recently visited agreed that their defense programs must be stepped up despite economic and other difficulties—in spite of preoccupations that constitute abnormal drains upon particular nations. For example, France now wages a relentless and costly war against communism in Indo-China. Britain, still existing on an austerity level, shoulders heavy burdens in Malaya. However much those nations may differ from us in their diplomatic thinking with respect to Asiatic states, there is no question concerning their solidarity in opposing Communist aggression.

They, and others on the continent, are taking measures to effect substantial increases in their defense establishments. Within the past few days, Britain has stepped up drastically its rate of preparation. The new military service program in France bars all exemptions of every kind whatsoever. The Norwegians impressed me with their unshakable determination that never again will they be victims of occupation. To them, a fighting resistance, even to their own destruction, is preferable. And in Italy, there are unmistakable signs of a stiffening courage and determination.

The same is true of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Portugal, Luxembourg, and Iceland.

In every country, I saw heartening evidence of a regeneration in Europe's spirit. Its morale, its will to fight, will grow with every accretion to physical strength. The arrival in Europe of new American land and air units, though modest in protective influence by themselves, will certainly produce added confidence and accelerate the production of military force throughout the member nations.

The European nations must, of course, produce and maintain the great bulk of the land forces necessary to their defense.

#### **The Storehouse of Resistance**

For this purpose, the most immediate need of Europe is munitions and equipment. Everyone of the continental nations I visited can rapidly and markedly increase its resistance power if it can be promptly furnished additional supplies of this kind. To fill this need, our loyal neighbor, Canada, with Britain and others, is shouldering part of the load.

In military potential, the free nations have everything they need—natural resources, industrial genius, productive capacity, and great reservoirs of leadership ability. Given the ingredient of morale—the determination to combine for mutual protection—the military strength necessary will be produced at a speedy pace. With every increase in strength, there will be an upward thrust in morale, resulting in an ever-mounting spiral of confidence and security.

With respect to time, no man can know at what hour, if ever, our defensive organization may be put to the ultimate test. Because our purpose is entirely defensive, we must be ready at the earliest possible moment. Only an aggressor could name the day and hour of attack. Our current mobilization, properly adjusted to our peaceful security needs, should be as rapid as any required by the emergency of war.

To you, the people of America, I repeat—as I have to the Congress and to the President—that I believe,

First, the preservation of free America requires our participation in the defense of Western Europe.

Second, success is attainable. Given unity in spirit and action, the job can be done.

Third, while the transfer to Europe of American military units is essential, our major and special contribution should be in the field of munitions and equipment.

By no means, do I believe that we Americans can support the world militarily or economically. In our own interest, we must insist upon a working partnership with every nation making the common security its task of first priority. Every one of the member nations must realize that the

success of this combined effort to preserve the peace rests as directly upon America's productive, economic, and political strength as it does on any amount of military force we can develop. Only cooperative effort by all of us can preserve for the free world a position of security, relative peace, and economic stability.

Attainment of this result is largely a matter of morale and the human spirit. The free world now must prove itself worthy of its own past.

If Frenchmen can rise to the heights their fathers achieved at Verdun in 1916; if Italians can recapture the fervor of Vittorio Veneto; if the British can relive the days of 1940 when they stood alone against Hitler; if our other Allies can react to today's threat in the mode of their own revered patriots; if we, here in America, can match the courage and self-sacrifice of the ragged, freezing members of Washington's Army at Valley Forge; indeed, if each of us now proves himself worthy of his countrymen fighting and dying in Korea, then success is sure—a glorious success that will bring us security, confidence, tranquillity.

Each of us must do his part. We cannot delay, nationally or individually, while we suspiciously scrutinize the sacrifices made by our neighbor, and, through a weasling logic, seek some way to avoid our own duties.

#### **Accomplishment by American Leadership**

If we Americans seize the lead, we will preserve and be worthy of our own past. Our children will dwell in peace. They will dwell in freedom. They will read the history of this decade with tingling pride and, from their kinship with this generation, they will inherit more than can be expressed in millions, in acres, or in world acclaim.

It is not my place, as a soldier, to dwell upon the politics, the diplomacy, the particular treaty arrangements that must accompany and go forward with such an effort. But I do conceive it my duty to report from time to time, both to this Government and to all others in the coalition, as to progress achieved. Thus, our own and all other peoples may constantly review their decisions and plans—and, if necessary, revise them.

This evening, I come back to you only as one with some experience in war and peace, of some acquaintanceship with our friends of Western Europe, to bring you what is in my heart and mind. I shall go about my own task in this undertaking with the unshakable confidence that America will respond fully when the basic issues are understood. We know that 150 million united Americans constitute the greatest temporal force that has ever existed on God's earth. If we join in a common understanding of our country's role today and wholeheartedly devote ourselves to its discharge, the year 1951 may be recorded in our history in letters as bright as is written the year 1776.

February 19, 1951

## **French Proposals for Creation of European Army Welcomed**

[Released to the press February 5]

*The following is the text of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to Foreign Minister Robert Schuman of France concerning the French proposals for the creation of a European Army.*

January 27, 1951

MY DEAR MR. MINISTER: We warmly welcome your Government's initiative in calling a conference of the interested European powers to consider possible ways and means to implement the French proposals concerning the creation of a European army and its participation in the integrated military force for the defense of Europe which was established at the recent North Atlantic Council meetings at Brussels.

As I have said to you on more than one occasion in the past, the United States has given every evidence in statements, actions, and treaties of the depth and permanence of its interest in Europe, its support for closer European association, its willingness to cooperate with Europe. That this will continue and increase, is, I am convinced, the will of the American people.

If your Government, in close consultation with the German and other European governments who wish to participate, can evolve the main outlines of a plan for bringing the free nations of Europe more closely together in the spirit so well represented by the Schuman Plan, we can reasonably hope for long term solutions of many of our problems, be they political, military or economic.

I do not need to remind you of the attitude which the Government of the United States has displayed on innumerable occasions, and in many forms, toward European integration. My Government strongly favors it. If the European countries can work it out in a practical manner, a sound basis would be laid upon which military and economic strength can be built. A rallying point will be created around which a free and civilized Europe can muster its energies for a successful defense of its beliefs and the traditions of its history.

We know you also agree with us that it is of primary importance to press forward vigorously with the strengthening of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. We are convinced that the broad framework of the Atlantic community, embracing a strong Europe, is an essential part of the free world structure and the attainment of global security under the United Nations.

The Government of the United States is happy to accept your invitation to send an observer to the conference which you have called for February 6 and will do its best to assist in bringing its deliberations to a successful conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN ACHESON  
Secretary of State



## TOWARD A UNIVERSAL COPYRIGHT CONVENTION

*by Roger C. Dixon and Sigmund Goldblatt*

In connection with its aims of promoting the free flow of cultural and educational ideas and materials throughout the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has set itself the task of improving international relations in the field of copyright. This endeavor, begun shortly after the war, has been greatly promoted by a recent conference of international copyright experts held at Washington under the auspices of UNESCO in the fall of this past year. In the course of its studies, UNESCO has become convinced that what is needed to accomplish the desired improvement in international copyright relations is a new convention to which most or all of the nations of the world can adhere. As a result of various steps previously taken to this end, described later in this article, UNESCO had, early last year, directed an inquiry to all Governments concerning their interest in such a convention and in the major substantive provisions it should contain. The Washington meeting was called to analyze the replies received and to consider and recommend further steps toward the development of such a convention.

### **Background of International Copyright Relations**

#### **BERNE CONVENTION**

The most important international copyright convention was signed at Berne, Switzerland, in 1886. It has been revised a number of times in the intervening years, the latest revision having been negotiated at a conference at Brussels in 1948. This latest revision has not as yet become effective. Based upon the European system of

copyright law, it guarantees a relatively automatic protection for works originating within its member states. This concept is borne out in particular by the protection throughout the convention countries of works first published in any one of these countries. The group of 41 countries adhering to this convention is known as the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, commonly called the Berne Union. With the exception of Canada and Brazil, none of the countries of the Western Hemisphere is a member.<sup>1</sup>

Owing to basic differences between the United States and European copyright laws and concepts, the United States has never adhered to the Berne convention. For much the same reason, most Latin American countries have refrained from adherence. Of particular significance in this connection is the presence in the laws of Western Hemisphere countries of a number of formalities upon which copyright is conditioned, such as requirements for notice, registration, deposits of copies, and payment of fees. Where such requirements are imposed in Berne Union countries, they do not generally affect the validity of the copyright and are, primarily, applicable only to works published domestically. Although repeated attempts have been made to bring about United

<sup>1</sup> Members of Berne Union: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

States adherence to the Berne convention, they have always failed.<sup>2</sup>

Although the United States has, therefore, never been an official member of the major multilateral arrangement in this field, its citizens have been able to take advantage of Berne Union protection through its provisions concerning first publication by publishing a work in a Berne Union country such as Canada or the United Kingdom simultaneously with the first publication of the work in the United States. Although the Berne convention contains a retaliatory provision designed, in part, to close this "side door" and although this provision has been strengthened by the Brussels revision referred to above, it has not as yet been utilized.

#### INTER-AMERICAN COPYRIGHT SYSTEM

Although there have been a number of copyright conventions in the Western Hemisphere, the one with most adherents is the Buenos Aires convention of August 11, 1910. It is the only one which has been ratified by most of the Latin American countries as well as the United States.<sup>3</sup> This convention is restricted to the Western Hemisphere, and is based on the economic and cultural needs of that area. In 1946, a revision of the Buenos Aires convention was negotiated at Washington for the purpose of remedying its defects and omissions and to improve inter-American copyright practices by replacing all preceding conventions with one that would describe the copyright relations of the American Republics in terms suited to modern practices and current methods of diffusion as well as to fundamental principles of protection. For various reasons, however, this revision has not been ratified by the United States or by any but a few of the Latin American countries.

#### BILATERAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The United States maintains copyright relations with other countries chiefly by means of bilateral arrangements, in accordance with provisions contained in its copyright law. These provisions state that copyright protection extends

<sup>2</sup> On Apr. 19, 1935, the Senate actually gave its consent to adherence but rescinded its action on the next legislative day.

<sup>3</sup> Adherents to Buenos Aires convention: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States, Uruguay.

to the work of a national of a foreign state when such state grants either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens. The existence of these reciprocal conditions is determined by the President by the issuance of a proclamation. The foreign nation, at the same time, usually gives official assurances that United States nationals are being given such equal or "national treatment."

The first proclamation was issued on July 1, 1891, extending copyright protection to citizens of Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland. A number of others were issued prior to 1900. The most recent one which went into effect in May 1950, for Israel was required because of the changed political status of that country.

A special case is created by section 1 (e) of our copyright law, under which protection for mechanical reproductions of musical compositions (principally phonograph records) is granted to foreign nationals if the President finds that similar protection is given to United States nationals in the other country. As can be noted, this is a limitation upon the general national treatment formula outlined above. In the case of *Todamerica Musica Ltda v. RCA* (171 Fed. (2d) 369, Dec. 6, 1948), the court ruled that protection of such mechanical reproductions was not granted by the United States, by virtue of the Buenos Aires Convention, to nationals of participating countries. Accordingly, it has become necessary to engage in negotiations for the issuance of a series of separate 1 (e) proclamations covering these countries.

This bilateral system of copyright relations has proved complicated and cumbersome in practice. Although it would be inappropriate in this context to examine these complications in detail, it is worth noting that the United States has issued 46 separate proclamations covering 34 countries and is party to additional bilateral treaties in this field.

#### UNESCO Entry Into Copyright Field

In 1945, shortly after its organization, UNESCO noted as one of its most essential tasks the clarification of the question of protecting literary, artistic, and scientific property. This undertaking came within its scope of activities in view of the educational and cultural mission entrusted to the Organization by its member states. In carrying out the task of disseminating matters of intellectual achievement, UNESCO realized that it

would run into many obstacles, chief among them being a lack of adequate copyright protection among different countries.

In 1947, in order to lay the groundwork for future action, UNESCO called a meeting of a committee of experts in the field of international copyright. Based on the report of these experts, the second session of the General Conference of UNESCO, which met at Mexico City in November, 1947, passed the following resolution:

UNESCO shall consider, as a matter of urgency, and with due regard to existing agreements, the problem of improving copyright on a world-wide basis.

In its desire to move forward in this field and wishing further advice from copyright experts from various countries UNESCO called another meeting of the committee of experts in July 1949. It was concluded at this meeting that the best approach to the problem was to consider the preparation and adoption of a new diplomatic instrument of universal application. The experts considered but rejected suggestions that UNESCO undertake steps to secure more nearly universal adhesion to the Berne convention or that a bridge be built between the Berne convention and other multilateral (i. e., inter-American) conventions. The experts felt that a new convention should be designed to obtain the accession of the maximum number of Governments without replacing existing treaties and conventions and, thus, provide copyright proprietors throughout the world with a certain degree of protection in all countries.

#### WASHINGTON MEETING

As stated previously, the Washington meeting held October 23 through November 4, 1950, was called by UNESCO to analyze the replies to the "Inquiry to Governments" and to consider future steps for development of a universal convention. The Committee was composed of 15 outstanding men in the copyright field, a majority in the legal profession, from 13 countries. These men attended as individual experts on copyright and not as delegates from their Governments. Also participating were representatives of the Berne and Pan American Unions and members of the staff of the UNESCO Copyright Division, and the United States Copyright Office.<sup>4</sup> In addition, there were in attendance at the sessions of the Committee, Government observers from 12 countries and representatives of the United Nations and of many interested private organizations.

The governmental replies had demonstrated a degree of agreement on the objectives to be attained and on certain of the principles which should be contained in a convention—in particular, that it should be based on the principle of national treatment. However, the experts were faced, when they convened, with a number of difficult unresolved problems. It is indicative of the great degree of cooperation and intensive constructive effort displayed by the experts that a large measure of agreement was reached among them by the end of 2 weeks of deliberations. They concluded that the draft of a convention which would be open to the adhesion of all countries and based on principles which they agreed on could,

... After the accomplishment of all proper procedural steps, profitably lead to the calling of a diplomatic Conference convened for its establishment, and that the adoption of such a Convention by a sufficient number of States would constitute progress in relation to the present state of copyright protection in the world in regulating the international relationships hitherto outside of multilateral conventions, or bilateral treaties . . .

The chief among the problems with which the experts had to deal were (1) the relationship of a new convention to existing multilateral copyright agreements, particularly the Berne convention; (2) the treatment of formalities; and (3) the type and amount of protection to be granted the copyright proprietor for translation rights.

Concerning the relationship between the proposed and existing conventions, during a good part of the time in which the UNESCO project has been in progress, there has been a fear on the part

#### <sup>4</sup> List of Participants:

*The Experts:* Amil Artus, Director General, Ministry of Justice, Turkey; J. L. Blake, Patent Commissioner, United Kingdom; G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Professor, Utrecht University, Netherlands; Plinio Bolla, Former Federal Judge, Switzerland, First Vice-Chairman; Marcel Boutet, President, International Literary and Artistic Association, France, Second Vice-Chairman; Natalio Chediak, President, Corporation of National Authors, Cuba; Valerio de Sanctis, Lawyer, Italy; Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, United States, Chairman; German Fernandez del Castillo, Vice President, Mexican Academy of Law, Mexico; Torben Lund, Professor, University of Aarhus, Denmark; W. P. J. O'Meara, K. C., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Canada, Rapporteur; Pierre Recht, Director General, Ministry of Public Education, Belgium; John Schulman, Lawyer, United States; Dr. Nares C. Sen-Gupta, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India; Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., Judge, United States District Court.

*UNESCO Copyright Division:* François E. Hepp, Head; Arpad Bogsch, Jr.; William S. Roach.

#### *Representatives of International Organizations:*

*Bureau of the Berne Union:* Charles Magnin, Vice-Director; Maurice Virlogeux, Counselor.

*Pan American Union:* Manuel S. Canyes, Chief, Division of Legal Affairs.



of various members of Berne that a new universal convention would tend to injure the Berne Union. It could do this, in their view, by encouraging withdrawals from the existing convention and by effecting a lowering in the standards of copyright protection. The Berne standards, they feel, are the highest in the world, and any detraction from the influence and geographical scope of the Berne Union would have this latter effect. The experts agreed that these fears could be met without significant injury to the new convention by provisions applicable to countries at present adhering to the Berne Union. They, therefore, recommended that, in relations between Berne Union countries, the Berne convention should (except as to certain works) alone be applicable and that countries withdrawing from the Berne Union after the beginning of 1950 should be able to invoke the benefits of the universal convention only in their relations with countries not members of Berne. Such an undertaking would, according to the experts' recommendations, take the form either of a provision in the new convention or of a protocol signed by all Berne members which adhere to the new convention.<sup>5</sup>

Similarly, in order to give protection to other existing copyright systems, particularly the inter-American conventions, the experts felt "there should be specific assurance in the Universal Copyright Convention that it cannot be interpreted as abridging the rights to legal protection derived from any existing conventions or from any bilateral treaty presently in force."

As indicated earlier, the existence of formalities in the United States Copyright Law, as well as in the laws of other countries, applicable to foreign copyright proprietors has been a source of difficulty in the improvement of international copyright relations. The chief requirements of the United States law, which are at issue in this context, are those relating to notice, registration, and deposit. Much of the misunderstanding and friction which has existed concerning these requirements arises from basically different fundamental theories on copyright. The United States statutory system is derived from the Constitutional provision for promoting "the progress of

science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The basis of the European system, on the other hand, is the concept that the author receives upon creation an inalienable right to his work. Accordingly, his protection in the form of copyright is considered to be largely automatic.

The United States law provides that any person may secure copyright for his work by publication with notice of copyright affixed to each copy. The requirements for the form and location of the notice contained in the statute are strict, and their violation results in loss of copyright. Under accepted interpretation of the statute, registration of a published work and deposit of copies with the Copyright Office are not conditions precedent to copyright, being required as a condition of suit for infringement. However, the Copyright Office is empowered to demand such registration and deposit at any time after copyright has been secured by publication with notice, and penalties for failure to comply include loss of copyright. Although some European countries also enforce such requirements, particularly as to deposit, they are applicable primarily to works published domestically and their violation does not generally mean loss of copyright.

The United States experts proposed that this problem of formalities be solved by a provision in the convention that any formal requirements for copyright of an adhering state should be regarded as having been fully satisfied "if the proprietor of the work shall signify his intention not to dedicate the work to the public by affixing from the time of the first publication of the work to all copies of the work the symbol "©" accompanied by the name of the author, or other proprietor, and the year of first publication. The notice shall be placed in a manner and location designed to give reasonable notice of reservation of copyright." In other words, the United States would, so far as foreigners are concerned, waive requirements for deposit and registration (except as a condition of suit) and would simplify its notice requirements.<sup>6</sup> There are other countries which

<sup>5</sup> The complete text of the recommendations of the committee of experts was published as an appendix to the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* of November 6, 1950. Interested persons may also obtain the text from the UNESCO Relations Staff of the Department of State.

<sup>6</sup> Discussion of the so-called manufacturing clause of the United States Copyright Law and its relation to this proposal was deferred in view of the position previously taken by the United States Government that it would seek repeal of the clause because of its inconsistency with international commitments in the commercial policy field.

would likewise have to amend their requirements to bring them in line with this provision. The experts adopted the United States proposal as one of their recommendations. This agreement for alleviating the problem of formalities has been recognized as one of the most significant forward steps to date in the project for a universal convention.

The third of the major problems was that of protection of translation rights. A number of countries which are potential members of the new convention take the position that, in order for the culture and science of the world to be available to their peoples in their national languages, limitations must be placed on the right of the author or copyright proprietor to prevent or control translations. They argue that if this is not done, works will often never be translated because of the costs and other difficulties involved in supplying a comparatively limited market. This approach to the problem prevails in many of the Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Far Eastern countries. Accordingly, their copyright laws permit, under varying conditions, translation into the national languages without the authority of the copyright proprietor at the end of a certain number of years (in some instances less than 10) from the start of the copyright term.

The various authors' groups, on the other hand, are understandably opposed to any limitation upon term of protection for this purpose. They state that financial return is but one consideration and that their equal concern is with preserving the moral and intellectual integrity of their works, possible only if the author has control over the translation. They feel that the problem could be largely solved by steps to expedite translation arrangements.

It became apparent from the Governments' answers to the UNESCO "Inquiry to Governments" and from the Washington discussions themselves that a compromise solution would have to be found if formulation of a universal convention was to go forward. Accordingly, the experts recommended that the convention contain a provision as follows:

Each Contracting State may by its domestic legislation provide that if at the expiration of — years after the date of its first publication a work has not been translated by the author or with his consent into any one of the national languages of that State, the State may authorize an applicant to make and publish a translation into the national language or languages. . . .

However, such applicant would have to prove that he has made every reasonable effort to obtain authorization to make a translation and a certain number of months must have elapsed from the time the copyright proprietor was first approached. In addition, the state authorizing the translation would have to make provision to assure a competent and correct translation and guarantee just remuneration to the proprietor. No decision was reached on the length of the initial period of protection.

The Committee dealt also with a number of related problems, one of the most important of which was the question of term of protection for copyright. The experts recommended that basically the term should be governed by the law of the country in which protection is claimed, in accordance with the principle of national treatment. However, they also felt that a minimum term should be guaranteed, based alternatively upon one of the two prevailing systems. Thus, the minimum should be either a period comprising the life of the author and 25 years after his death or a period of 25 years after first publication of the work, regardless of the length of life of the author. Certain experts expressed the view, however, that this concept should be modified by permitting a country to limit the protection of a work to the term prevailing in the country of origin of the work.

The question of what should constitute "the country of origin" of a work also received considerable attention on the part of the experts. There are at present two prevailing concepts determining this important factor. In the United States and some other countries, the country of origin is determined by the nationality of the author. The Berne doctrine, on the other hand, is that the work assumes the nationality of the country in which it is first published. Clearly, a reconciliation of these two concepts would be necessary in order to provide a basis for a system of universal copyright protection. As a compromise solution, the experts recommended that, under the universal convention, "works originating in a contracting State" should include works of its nationals (and of stateless authors who are permanent residents therein) and all works first published in that state.

The experts recommended that UNESCO send a new questionnaire to Governments to obtain their

views on the various principles developed at the meeting. They stated that certain additional subjects, not fully discussed at the meeting, should also be included in the questionnaire, such as a determination of the categories of works to be protected by the convention, the definition which should be applied to the term "publication," and provisions which should be applicable to unpublished works.

As to future steps toward development of the convention, it was decided at the fifth session of the General Conference of UNESCO in Florence last year that another meeting of the committee of experts would be held in conjunction with the forthcoming sixth session at Paris in June. It will be the responsibility of the experts to review the answers to the new UNESCO questionnaire. The Washington meeting recommended that a draft convention be prepared on the basis of these replies and of the experts' proposals, and further, that a special diplomatic conference be convened to complete and adopt the convention. If such a conference is called, it is expected to convene sometime in 1952.

In the United States, the work toward an international convention has had able assistance from the copyright panel of the National Commission

for UNESCO. There are represented on this panel all major organizations and interests in the field of copyright, such as the movie and radio industries, the book publishers, the music writers and publishers, and the Authors' League, as well as the Government departments concerned with the problem. The panel has given valuable advice and guidance to the United States experts and Government agencies, as well as serving as a medium for keeping private interests informed of the progress of the project.

The UNESCO Secretariat, both in preparing for and organizing the various meetings and in providing a continuing information service on international copyright, is also making an invaluable contribution to the effort.

The success of the Washington meeting, together with the growing support for the project, both in the United States and in other countries, has created an atmosphere of reasonable optimism that a truly universal copyright convention can be successfully concluded.

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## **Brussels Agreement on Conflicting Claims to German Enemy Assets Enters Into Force**

### **SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS**

*[Released to the press February 6]*

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, and Howard J. McGrath, Attorney General, announce the entry into force February 1, 1951, of the Brussels agreement of December 5, 1947, relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets among the United States, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. The agreement is the first comprehensive multilateral agreement on the problem of conflicting claims by Governments to German-owned assets outside Germany. The agreement is open for signature by the Governments of the 13 other countries which are members of the Inter-Allied Rep-

aration Agency (IARA) any time up to August 1, 1951. A procedure also exists for permitting Governments which are not members of the IARA to participate in the agreement any time within the next 9 months.

The agreement provides for the settlement of certain cases where the alien property custodians of two countries both claim the same German external asset or where there is a dispute between an alien property custodian of one country claiming that certain property is a German external asset and a national of a nonenemy country claiming an interest in the property. The agreement is designed to avoid the vexatious and long-continued litigations and negotiations which ensued after the First World War on the same subject. It will enable the Office of Alien Property, De-



partment of Justice, to secure, without undue delay, clear title to assets subject to claims by other countries or their nationals at the same time as it effectuates the regular policy of the Department of State of protecting the interests of United States nationals in property outside of Germany which has been seized or sequestered as German enemy property.

The agreement was the result of about 18 months of discussion and negotiation with other countries, members of the IARA, in 1946 and 1947. The agreement was signed at Brussels by the United States, subject to approval, on December 5, 1947, and then or subsequently by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands. Owing to the failure of the United States to secure the necessary Congressional authorization, the agreement did not come into effect, and it was necessary to extend the date of entry into force by successive protocols. Congressional authorization was finally secured at the last Congress by Public Law No. 857 of September 28, 1950. This legislation authorizes the President or such officer or agency as he may designate to conclude and give effect to agreements with other countries for the settlement of conflicting claims involving enemy property.

The types of property covered by the agreement are securities, negotiable instruments, currency, warehouse receipts, foreign currency bank deposits, decedent's estates, trusts, and the property in one signatory country of corporations organized under the laws of another signatory country or of Germany. Of most importance are the provisions on securities, bank deposits, and the property of corporations. The rule is laid down that a security belonging to a German, though physically located in one signatory country, shall go to the alien property custodian of the signatory country where the entity is organized which issued the security. Bank deposits maintained in one country by a bank located in another signatory country for the benefit of a German customer will, with certain exceptions, be divided equally between the custodians of the countries concerned. In the case of property in one signatory country belonging to a corporation organized under the laws of another signatory country or of Germany, the general rule is laid down, subject to exceptions for administrative practicality, that the signatory country where the property is located is entitled to that portion of the property corresponding to the German interest in the corporation, while that portion corresponding to the nonenemy interest will be free from seizure. The agreement will not apply to the interest of the United States in General Aniline and Film Corporation, Binghampton, New York.

The agreement was the subject of press release 944 of December 4, 1947<sup>1</sup> and of a comment in

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Dec. 14, 1947, p. 1192.

the Department of State BULLETIN of January 4, 1948, page 3.

#### **AMERICAN CLAIMANTS REQUESTED TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON PROPERTY IN ALLIED COUNTRIES**

*[Released to the press February 6]*

In conjunction with the announcement concerning the Brussels agreement, the State Department requests American claimants, who have interests in property in Allied or neutral countries which has been seized or blocked as enemy property, to submit information thereon as early as possible to the Department. Such information should be transmitted to Adrian S. Fisher, The Legal Adviser, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

The Department desires the information as a basis for ascertaining the claims which fall under the Brussels agreement of December 5, 1947, involving, at present, property in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands which has been seized or blocked by those countries as German property. The Department also desires the information in the event other countries adhere to this agreement or in the event the Department takes up cases of this type for the purpose of bilateral negotiation with the country of the location of the property.

This information is requested with relation to every kind of property which has been seized or blocked in Allied or neutral countries as German, Japanese, Italian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and Rumanian and whether the American interest is direct or indirect. In this connection, one important type of case is that of property located in an Allied or neutral country owned by corporations organized under German law, in which corporations Americans are shareholders or bondholders.

Any letter to the Department on this subject should refer to the press release 93 of February 6. The letter may be informal in nature but should contain information as to the kind of property, the Allied or neutral country in which it is located, the interest of the American claimant in the property, the estimated value of such interest, the residence and nationality status of claimant, and any facts which would be helpful in tracing the American interest into the property in question. The Department will review these letters, and, if the case appears to fall under an effective agreement with another country, the Department will transmit official forms for the claimant to fill out. In other cases, as stated above, the Department may utilize the information for bilateral negotiations with other Governments.

If any claimant has already given information on his claim to the Department of State, he is requested to transmit a letter referring to such prior correspondence.

## The Strategy of Freedom in Asia

by Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs<sup>1</sup>

What are we Americans up to in Asia? What are our purposes as we work out our relations with the great peoples of that vast area? The President, in a radio address to the nation on September 1, 1950, declared that the things we Americans want for the people of Asia are the same things we want for the people of the rest of the world and, indeed, for ourselves. As far as we are concerned, and we realize it is not basically our decision, we want freedom for the peoples of Asia, but we also want to help them secure for themselves better health, more food, more adequate homes and clothing, and the chance to live their own lives in peace.

That sounds like a program toward which men work in an age of peace and reason. But it is also a program toward which we must work even in the midst of struggle and conflict. Peace is inevitably tied to the other great purposes written into the Charter of the United Nations. We are in a struggle for peace, because there are those who commit aggression and who are unwilling to settle their differences by peaceful means. We are in a struggle for freedom, because there are those who are trying to establish tyranny. We are in a struggle for national independence, because there are those who are trying to impose upon the peoples of the world a new type of colonialism far more ruthless than any the world has yet seen. This struggle forces us to consider the elements of strategy required to build the world envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

Our distinguished Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, in outlining "The Strategy of Freedom" in a radio address on November 29 of last year, pointed out that those who control the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement have made clear their fundamental design.<sup>2</sup> Asia is faced today with the imperialistic designs of a power which, under the czars and under its present Soviet masters, has maintained a persist-

ent policy of extending its control over that vast continent.

### Significance of 1950

The year 1950 was a very significant year in our postwar development and, it may very well be, in the history of the world. I do not suggest that Soviet Russia has changed its purposes or its character, but during 1950 it entered a new phase in its aggressive program, a phase marked by at least two important factors. First, it has clearly shown that it is prepared to wage war by satellites so far as that becomes desirable to further its objective—not only wars by small satellites such as the North Koreans but full-fledged war by Communist China, a major satellite. Second, the Soviet Union has shown that it is itself prepared to risk a general war and that it is pushing its program to the brink of general war.

On the other side, 1950 was of great significance because the United Nations, acting by overwhelming majority, organized an armed resistance to an act of aggression—an aggression which has not thus far succeeded because of the determined opposition of the organized world community.

Strategy takes into account what you are trying to do, what obstacles stand in the way of your doing it, and what effort on your part must be employed to overcome these obstacles and to proceed to your basic objectives.

Secretary Acheson, in his November 29 address, outlined the six main elements of the "Strategy of Freedom" which underlie our policy. These are: (1) the development of an international order for the preservation of peace and freedom, under the United Nations; (2) the development of regional groupings, within the framework of the United Nations; (3) the rapid build-up of military strength both by us here at home and by other peoples willing to act together to keep the peace; (4) economic cooperation on the broadest basis, raising standards of living, supporting the institutions of liberty, and reinforcing our elementary security; (5) readiness at all times to negotiate just settlements of international disputes and to

<sup>1</sup> Address made before a regional conference on American foreign policy, sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia at Philadelphia, Pa., on Feb. 9 and released to the press on the same date.

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Dec. 18, 1950, p. 962.

find just accommodation for conflicting interests; (6) firm adherence in all our actions, at home and abroad, to the moral values which give meaning to our lives.

### **Objectives in the Far East**

What are our more specific objectives in the Far East, what are the obstacles in the way of our achieving them, and how do we plan to go about overcoming the obstacles?

We want to see the people of Asia organized and governed by institutions of their own making and by men of their own choice, their relations with other peoples and governments resting solidly upon mutual consent.

We want to see the new nations of Asia actively participating as full and equal members of the international community on the basis of agreed principles set forth in such great documents as the Charter of the United Nations.

We want to see the nations of Asia secure from aggression, whether by armed attack or by the insidious methods of penetration and subversion.

We want to see the nations of Asia develop their own resources and lift their standards of living by rapid increases in mutually beneficial trade and a more pervasive interchange of cultural values conducive to greater mutual understanding.

We want to see the nations of Asia settling their disputes among themselves by peaceful means and throwing their full support to the efforts of the United Nations to maintain peace on the basis of law and justice.

We want to see the nations of Asia in friendly association with the American people and Government across a wide range of political, economic, and cultural relationships, based on the knowledge that our desire for such association is motivated by a desire for friendship free from the taint of self-aggrandizement at the expense of others.

These purposes, or strategic objectives, if you like, are not set by the Government but by the American people. They reflect the kind of people we are, what we should like to see, not necessarily what we think we already have. They point to what may prove to be the most important political fact of our generation that the power, wealth, and imagination of the American people are committed to the purposes of peace, human liberty, and economic well-being, for ourselves and others. We must never, for one moment, lose sight of the power of that fact, through discouragement or doubt, doubt rising in us, not from our own self-questioning, but because of the insidious poison injected by Communist propaganda. It would be tragic indeed that, if at the very moment when such a fact could be decisive, we lost its meaning and forgot that we are a vital part of a great revolution, that of human freedom, and fell victim to a revolution in reverse, that of reactionary international communism.

Another thing about these purposes is that they reflect the fact that we are Americans, whose nature it is to see things through American eyes. That does not mean that the Asian view is necessarily different from our own. When we discuss our mutual interests through diplomacy or at the conference table, we habitually find a vast identity of interest. Study carefully, for example, the common interests set forth in a large number of international documents such as the Charter of the United Nations. That identity of interest also results from the fact that, as a land of many national and racial strains, the American people have evolved a form of simple ideas which are broadly humanistic and which are generally shared with men and women around the world.

### **Obstacles in Achieving Objectives**

Now, then, having suggested our objectives, what are the obstacles which stand in the way? They are formidable. The headlines and the radio remind us daily of the most dramatic and the most ominous obstacle of all—the threat and fact of aggression burning like a prairie fire. The cold, flagrant, cynical aggressions in Korea, first by the North Koreans and then by the Chinese Communists, were launched in open defiance of the basic law of the world community and in total disregard of the miserable peoples directly involved.

Also barring the path of the human race is aggression by the devious methods of subversion and penetration, stealth, and intimidation, aggression no less dangerous and in many ways more difficult to combat than open attack. There is not a country in Asia today, or the world for that matter, where this form of aggression does not constitute a threat to established institutions and the peaceful evolution of individual and national destinies.

Hand in hand with aggression, goes propaganda, and no place in the world today is under such a persistent and insidious barrage by the hawkers of Communist imperialism as is Asia. Every trick of distortion, every device of repetition and emphasis, are used by the Communists to confuse, to foster resentment, to set class against class and race against race, to prevent the growth of stable governments and satisfying economies, in short, to bring about weakness in the path of Communist ambition.

But there are other obstacles of less dramatic nature. Grinding poverty, for example. Hundreds of millions of men and women consume their entire energies in a desperate struggle for a limited and miserable existence against terrible odds.

Vast areas and populations are without elementary means of communication, without simple or efficient tools, or homes, or schools, without equipment to transform natural resources to human use; without cheap sources of power and fuel; without



the means to control floods, irrigate deserts, and combat pestilence.

There exists in Asia today an appalling dearth of engineers, teachers, administrators, managers and foremen, doctors and nurses, and a long list of those with special skills required to provide a basic institutional life for large societies.

There are new nations in Asia which have thrown off an older order only to find themselves without a new one sufficiently developed to take its place.

One senses a pervasive suspicion of all things new, all foreigners, and even suspicion of each other. The white man is particularly suspect, because he is still remembered as the symbol of foreign rule, too often seen only in the big hotels and fine houses, but seldom in the villages or out in the paddy fields.

In the realm of ideas, we face a formidable obstacle in the fact that communism has seized the word "revolution" around which to rally those who resent the status quo. Communism has appeared in Asia not as a Russian preaching the tyranny of the Kremlin but as an Asian preaching nationalism and promising Utopia. It will not be an easy job to meet this colossal fraud and extravagant and empty promise.

#### **Overcoming the Obstacles**

We have talked about our purposes and have outlined some of the obstacles which stand in the way of their achievement. How do we try to move ahead?

We must accept the proposition that the problems of Asia are to be worked out by the Governments and the peoples of Asia, not because of any lack of interest or effort on our part, but because the peoples of Asia themselves will insist on it. We must remember that we have relations with other people, not control over them. We can help, but we cannot take over.

We must allow no misunderstanding about the nature of our own interest in Asia. We seek in Asia no territories, no special privileges, no special position, as President Truman, Secretary Acheson, and other responsible officials of this Government have made clear over and over again. We shall act in our own interest, but we have long since determined that our selfish interest lies in the conduct set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in joint action with others.

We shall continue to support the national aspirations of the peoples of Asia to be free, to determine their own institutions, to select their own rulers, and to regulate their relations with others on the basis of consent.

We shall continue to act vigorously and loyally as a member of the United Nations to deal with aggression. The peace and security of Asia, and of the whole world, is directly threatened by the lawless and unprovoked aggression in Korea.

#### **The Korean Question**

We are in Korea because we are trying to prevent a world war and the frightful destruction of life which such a war would produce.

The thousands who have died in Korea have sacrificed their lives in a struggle to prevent the millions of deaths which world war would surely bring.

The issue in Korea is aggression. We can face it, or we can run away from it. If we face it, we have a chance to organize the determination of the world against aggression, to show the aggressor that his crime will not be accepted and that his crime will not pay. If we succeed, the aggressor may hold his hand. If we run away from it, the aggressor will learn that there is great profit in crime, that he will not be resisted and that his victims are weak and can be destroyed at will.

These are not theories but hard facts. We Americans have already had one unforgettable lesson about what happens when unbridled ambition goes unchecked. We have seen the world go down the trail from Manchuria to Ethiopia, to Munich, to Poland, and, finally, to Pearl Harbor. We must not tread this path again.

Let us not be discouraged too soon. At the end of World War II, the human race almost succeeded in doing what men have dreamed about for centuries, that is, in organizing a world to keep the peace. Only one Government stands in the way. That Government is a dictatorship which has behind it considerable power. But the peace-loving world itself is strong and we cannot afford to give up our goal just when we have come so close.

We are in Korea because we cannot afford to leave Red China and its neighbors under the impression that the forces of Peiping are irresistible and that Red China's neighbors must now come to terms with communism at the cost of their freedom.

The vaunted power of Red China is being unmasked in Korea. Chinese soldiers do not relish the punishment they are getting from our guns and planes and ships. They are learning that their masters have tricked them into a war of foreign aggression. They are learning that their masters have put them into battle without provision for minimum care in case of wounds or sickness or frostbite. In other words, Red China is learning a great deal about the cost of aggression.

We are now in Korea because we cannot abandon 20 million gallant Koreans to communism. We and they have fought side by side against aggression for several months, sometimes in defeat and sometimes in victory. We cannot now abandon our comrades to the fate which would be theirs if the Communists took over.

Further, we cannot leave our friends in the Philippines and in Japan under the impression that

we do not take our commitments seriously and that we might lack courage in the face of adversity.

Our gallant force in Korea is fully able to take care of itself. We should not act like a defeated nation when, in fact, we have not been defeated.

The willingness and ability of the entire free world to increase its strength and to join its forces to insure their mutual defense depends to a considerable extent upon the attitude of the United States. Our strength is increasing rapidly as is that of our friends.

If we can show that we have both the will and the ability to defend ourselves, the main attack may be averted. Our attitude in this situation may easily determine the course of history for years to come. That course may lead to peace or it may lead to disaster. This great nation cannot let history say of us that we chose the road to disaster, because we were unwilling to fight for peace.

#### **The Formosan Problem**

Turning to another difficult problem, we cannot accept the forcible seizure of Formosa by those who are engaged upon a program of aggression. We shall insist upon a peaceful settlement of that problem by international action. We are continuing our economic assistance program in Formosa and are furnishing selected military assistance to put it in a better position to defend itself if an attempt is made to settle the issue by armed attack.

#### **Safeguarding Security in Asia**

High on our agenda, is the early conclusion of a peace settlement with Japan and the return of Japan to a full and equal membership in the international community. John Foster Dulles is now in Japan, as a special representative of the President, to move this important purpose along as rapidly as possible.

If the nations of Asia and the Pacific conclude that the time has come to move closer together in arrangements to safeguard the security and well-being of the area as a whole, the United States will take a sympathetic interest in such a development.

We are ready to do what we can to help our friends in Asia strengthen their own institutions and put them in better position to meet the "strenuous conditions of the modern world." We can only help where our help is needed, because our resources are limited. We can only help where our help is wanted, because we have no desire to be an unwelcome guest. In some countries, we are being asked to furnish military assistance to help to meet the basic requirement of security. In others, we are being asked for economic and technical assistance through the splendid work of the Economic Cooperation Administration, through the Point 4 Program and other United Nations activities and through support by such agencies

as the Export-Import Bank. Results from this effort will, necessarily, be slow and undramatic. The effort itself will require our resources at a time when we have many demands upon us. It will also require Americans who are willing to sacrifice their comfort and risk their health and personal safety in distant lands. The courage and sacrifice of the tens of thousands of men and women who are working for peace are worthy of the courage and sacrifice being made by our soldiers and sailors and airmen in the battle in Korea. But we are a nation of builders, and the challenge of this service to the peoples of Asia is one which Americans will gladly accept.

Because we face a situation in Asia which can be vitally affected by the struggle for ideas, we are rapidly expanding our information programs in that area as part of the great Campaign for Truth for which the 81st Congress voted 79 million dollars. This will permit us to step up our efforts to reach the people of Asia through greatly strengthened medium-wave and short-wave broadcasts and through expanded programs for the exchange of persons, press and publications, libraries and institutes, and motion pictures. We believe that there are natural ties to bind us and the peoples of Asia together in firm friendship. Those ties must rest upon truth and greater knowledge of each other.

These are a few of the things which we are doing about our relations with Asia. We know that there is no miraculous formula and that toil and persistence will be required of us if there is to be success. We believe that our effort stands in favorable contrast to a Communist policy directed toward the extension of tyranny and the use of the big lie, sabotage, suspicion, and assassination for the accomplishment of its purposes.

As we move ahead, we must proceed on the assumption that general war is avoidable and that the war in Korea can be brought to an end in that country. We should not close our eyes to the possibility of peaceful settlement nor to the negotiation of an honorable conclusion to the high tension which now besets the world. It takes more than one to make a peace, but it is our responsibility to remain willing to do our part to that end.

I believe that Americans can feel, without arrogance, that we have made an enormous contribution to the peace. What we cannot do is to destroy the peace by bowing to aggression or by sacrificing the great principles upon which an orderly world community must rest. I am convinced that, if this great nation plants a standard of peace and justice, the nations of the world will rally around that standard. We have planted that standard, along with others, in the Charter of the United Nations. If we can find the wisdom and the courage we need for the exacting responsibility which now rests upon us, we need not fear the threatening dangers which evil men are trying to raise against us.

## Point 4 Agreement With Pakistan

[Released to the press February 9]

Pakistan and the United States today concluded a general Point 4 agreement. Dr. Henry Garland Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, announced that the signing took place at Karachi, with Minister of State Mahmud Husain representing Pakistan and Ambassador Avra M. Warren representing the United States. Three other South Asian nations—India, Ceylon, and Nepal—have already signed agreements providing for cooperation under President Truman's Point 4 Program.

Dr. Bennett said:

The new Point 4 agreement with Pakistan is warmly welcomed by the United States. We have a great admiration and respect for the way in which the people of Pakistan, with their ancient culture and their youthful independence, have set about solving their problems. We hope and believe they will find the same opportunities and blessings in independent nationhood which the United States has experienced in the past 175 years.

Like the general agreements previously concluded with Middle Eastern, African, Latin-American, and other South Asian countries, the Pakistan agreement sets forth the basic terms of cooperation and paves the way for specific project agreements.

The United States has already approved a Pakistan request for Point 4 cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Pakistan has also submitted to the United States requests for additional technical aid which will provide several United States technicians to Pakistan and bring a substantial number of Pakistanis to this country for specialized training. These requests are now being considered by the Technical Cooperation Administration.

During the 3½ years of Pakistan's independence, her Government has made comprehensive plans for economic development, with particular emphasis on increasing the food supply. In carrying out these plans, Pakistan has also enlisted the cooperation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

At the present time, the Pakistan Government has 92 development projects under active consideration, many of which have already received final approval. Among the most important projects are those aimed at putting 6 million additional acres of land under cultivation; generating 100,000 more kilowatts of electric power; making Chittagong a first-class port; constructing a fish harbor at Karachi; and developing such industries as textiles, vegetable oil, and leather. One of the long-range economic objectives of Pakistan is to correlate agricultural production with a measure of industrialization, in order to develop a balanced economy which will provide a higher standard of living for all the people.

February 19, 1951

Estimates of 1948 place Pakistan's population at 80 million people, 92 percent of whom live in rural areas. The population is predominantly Moslem, and the population is increasing by more than 1 percent each year.

Pakistan is approximately the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined. It is divided into two parts, separated by nearly 1,000 miles of the territory of the Republic of India. Western Pakistan has 85 percent of the total area. Eastern Pakistan, comprising only 15 percent of the country's land area, supports 58 percent of the total population.

## Point 4 Agreement With Afghanistan

[Released to the press February 8]

The Kingdom of Afghanistan and the United States on February 7 signed a general agreement for technical cooperation under the President's Point 4 Program. The Technical Cooperation Administration announced that the agreement had been signed at Kabul by Heydar Hoseyni, Minister of National Economy of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and American Ambassador Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.

The general or "umbrella" agreement sets forth the basic conditions of cooperation, as provided in the Act for Economic Development and provides a framework for continued technical cooperation between the United States and Afghanistan.

As a continuing project under the new agreement, the United States will provide the services of two mining engineers to advise the Royal Afghanistan Ministry of Mines on the extraction, use and marketing of mineral resources, and on the improvement of coal production.

A country-wide mineral survey by the Royal Afghanistan Ministry of Mines was completed in November.

After an initial survey mission, the United Nations sent to Afghanistan in June 1950 a joint mission which included an agronomist, an industrial consultant on raw materials utilization, an expert in the improvement of livestock production, a soils and irrigation expert, and an expert on public administration.

Afghanistan lies between Soviet Central Asia and West Pakistan in the mountain belt which reaches from Asia Minor to the Himalayas. A land of mountains, with peaks reaching to 22,000 feet, Afghanistan has a population estimated at 12 million. Its chief export product is karakul lambskins for which the United States is its best customer.

The Government of Afghanistan has, in recent years, taken progressive steps toward developing the resources of the country for its people. In 1946, it employed an American engineering firm to make basic surveys and development plans and



to construct roads and irrigation works. It financed the extensive operations of this company entirely out of its own reserves for 3 years. In 1950, the Export-Import Bank granted a credit of 21 million dollars to Afghanistan to complete three of the major planned projects of dams and canal works.

## **U.S. and Mexico Reach Agreement on Agricultural Workers**

*Joint Statement by Chairmen of  
U. S. and Mexican Delegations*

*[Released to the press February 5]*

The delegations of Mexico and of the United States that have been meeting in the Ministry for Foreign Relations during the period between January 26 and February 3 of the present year for the purpose of examining the conditions which have governed the contracting of Mexican workers for employment in agricultural work in the United States have arrived at an agreement in principle which will be submitted as a recommendation to both Governments for their approval. This agreement, in brief, provides the following:

In order to apply still more effectively the provisions of the existing international agreement, it is necessary that new procedures be devised for the contracting of Mexican workers for temporary agricultural employment in the United States which will insure prompt and effective compliance with the obligations stipulated in the individual work contract.

Pursuant to the formal request made by the Mexican delegation that an agency of the United States Government assume direct responsibility for the contracting of workers, both delegations reached the following conclusions:

I. The Mexican delegation having repeatedly stated its desire that the contracting of workers be carried out with an agency of the Government of the United States—both to simplify the solution of points of disagreement arising between employers and workers, and to insure more effective cooperation in the purposes sought by both Governments, the American delegation, with Senator Ellender of Louisiana and Congressman Poage of Texas as advisers, agreed that a bill would be submitted immediately to the United States Congress authorizing the contracting of workers by an agency of the Government of the United States.

II. If the Government of the United States should be unable to undertake a program of contracting by Government agency, the Mexican dele-

gation indicated that it would be necessary to terminate the international agreement of August 1, 1949.

III. In view of the fact that there is no legislation in force in the United States which will permit contracting by an agency of the United States Government, the Government of Mexico agrees to the extension of the existing agreement until July 1 of this year. Both delegations agree to improve substantially the administration of the present program to insure more effective compliance with the provisions of the agreement and of the individual work contracts.

IV. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and the corresponding Mexican agency will redouble their efforts to prevent the illegal entry of workers into the United States. Any employer who hires workers who have entered the United States illegally will not be granted permission to contract new workers and any workers employed by him under contract will be withdrawn.

V. Any employer who fails to comply with the joint determination of the Mexican Consul General and the United States Employment Service with respect to any violation committed by him will have all of his individual work contracts promptly terminated and will be obliged to make good any payments that may remain unpaid. In the future no workers will be furnished him under the program unless he complies with the joint determination and to the satisfaction of the Mexican Government.

VI. Contracting will be carried out in Mexican territory as provided in the existing agreement. Meals and medical attention required by the existing agreement will be furnished by the employer while the worker is being transported from the place of contracting to the place of employment and return. Vehicles appropriate for transporting people must be used.

VII. The Mexican delegation, after reiterating its desire to cooperate with the United States, stated clearly that any program to furnish workers to the United States must be consistent with the present needs of Mexican agriculture, plans for Mexican agricultural development, and must be coordinated with the agricultural cycles of both countries. Authorization will therefore be given by Mexico to contract only those agricultural workers whose services are not required in Mexico.

We are pleased to record, especially, that the conduct of the conferences was governed at all times by a feeling of friendly cooperation and understanding arising out of the cordial relations existing between Mexico and the United States.

MEXICO, D. F., February 3, 1951.

ALFONSO GUERRA

*Chairman of the Mexican Delegation*

CARL W. STROM

*Chairman of the American Delegation*

## Congressional Hearings on Voice of America Requested

### LETTER FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY BARRETT TO SENATOR WILLIAM BENTON

[Released to the press February 9]

February 9, 1951

DEAR SENATOR BENTON: Your letter of January 31, addressed to the Secretary and released to the press, so directly affects my area of operations in the overseas information field that the Secretary has agreed to my writing you further about it.

As for an investigation, we would welcome one. In fact, I am so proud of what the outstandingly capable and loyal team presently engaged in this work is doing that I am now actively seeking the opportunity to have as many Members of Congress as possible hear our full story.

We expect soon, of course, to have the usual thorough and rigorous examination of the program and its progress by the two Appropriations Committees. In addition, we are today requesting the special Public Affairs Subcommittees of the House and Senate to give us at least a full day to bring them up to date on the progress of the Voice of America and related activities. I hope they will invite other Members of Congress to attend and will open the doors to the press. And I hope they will give us an additional half day in executive session to cover those subjects it is not in the national interest to publicize.

We believe we can then demonstrate that:

(1) Extraordinary progress has already been made in mounting a more militant and vastly larger Campaign of Truth since Congress voted the necessary funds a few months ago.

(2) We of the free world are by no means losing the battle for men's minds; we are well on our way toward winning it. In many areas of the world the Big Lie is already losing its effectiveness in the face of the truth offensive, which is being conducted in multiple ways, some direct and some extremely subtle.

(3) We could lose much ground if, as some urge, we merely set up a vast fireworks show of American propaganda. We would then seem to be trying to "buy the minds of men with American dollars." Dollars are needed, but dollars alone are by no means the entire answer.

(4) On balance, the best results in this field

can be gained by keeping an intimate relationship between information work and foreign-policy formulation. My experience in wartime psychological warfare and in an independent agency convinces me that this is essential, along with maintaining the maximum mobility and speed of operations that are so vital.

(5) The program is staffed today by hundreds of alert, loyal men and women who left promising private careers to join up and specialize in this difficult and often delicate work. Reinforced by a steady influx of top-flight talent from the outside and by the systematic advisory services of many of the best brains in the country, they are as able a group of specialists as has been assembled by any agency, private or public.

We look forward to an opportunity to document these conclusions before the appropriate committees of the Congress.

### VOA MOVIE CRITICIZED BY REPRESENTATIVE JUDD

[Released to the press February 8]

It has been reported by the press that Representative Walter H. Judd, Republican of Minnesota, today complained to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning a "recent VOA movie which he said showed girls in bathing suits and in which hot American jazz was played."

So far as the Department can ascertain, the only recent Department movie to which Mr. Judd could be referring is a film sequence entitled, *Tanglewood*, a movie produced with the full cooperation of the noted American conductor, Serge Koussevitsky, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at last year's Tanglewood Music Festival in the Berkshires.

The principal footage of this film was devoted to orchestral renditions of Beethoven's "Egmont Overture" and Thompson's "Last Words of David," with a choral choir in the background.

There was a brief sequence devoted to recreational aspects of the Festival in which some of the Tanglewood students were shown taking a swim between classes and in which a few members of

the orchestra were shown relaxing at a "jam session" during their lunch hour.

This film was awarded high honors at last year's Film Festival in Venice and Edinburgh, and Dr. Koussevitsky was so proud of it that he took it with him and showed it on frequent occasions during a subsequent European tour.

Incidentally, every such film distributed to field areas is carefully reviewed and cleared by regional experts, prior to its showing, with a view toward avoiding offending any sensibilities of the indigenous populations of such areas.

#### **STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY BARRETT**

*[Released to the press February 9]*

I want to knock in the head the talk to the effect that the Voice of America program is spreading to the world a lot of frothy business about bathing girls, jazz, and the like. Among others, a distinguished Member of Congress, in all good faith, referred publicly to such talk this week.

The Voice and related activities, today, are engaged in a tough, hard-hitting, and unprecedented Campaign of Truth. The job we are doing is one of exposing the phoniness of Kremlin communism, helping to build up spunk and determination in the free world, disproving Soviet lies about America, and helping erect psychological barriers to communism, and building, on both sides of the iron curtain, psychological obstacles to aggression.

The only bathing beach scenes distributed have been incidental illustrations in sequences designed to expose Soviet lies about Americans being a downtrodden, unhappy, boorish people suffering under capitalism's heel. These have been perfectly appropriate and constructive and, as with all our output, have been reviewed in advance by specialists in each area before distribution.

#### **Agreement With Canada on Operation of Radio Transmitters**

*[Released to the press February 8]*

An agreement with Canada on the operation of certain types of radio transmitters and equipment was signed today at Ottawa. This agreement will eliminate certain difficulties which have appeared in recent years because, by the laws of both Canada and the United States, citizens of each country have not been allowed to operate similar equipment in the other country.

Three classes of persons will benefit from the agreement. In the first place, United States and

Canadian pilots who are qualified radio operators will be permitted to operate the transmitters installed in civilian aircraft of the other country's registry. Secondly, operators of mobile radio transmitters installed in vehicles used for public service or for commercial purposes in border areas and private persons with radio telephone installed in their cars will be able to obtain permission to use their equipment while in the territory of the other country. Thirdly, amateur wireless operators will be permitted, under certain conditions, to use their sets while visiting the other country.

The agreement was signed for the United States by Stanley Woodward, United States Ambassador at Ottawa and for Canada by Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport. It will not come into force until it has been ratified by the legislatures of the two countries.

#### **Letters of Credence**

*Venezuela*

The newly appointed Ambassador of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Antonio Martín Araujo, presented his credentials to the President on February 8. For texts of the Ambassador's remarks and the President's reply, see Department of State press release number 97 of February 8.

#### **U.S.S.R. Asked To Return Lend-Lease Defense Articles**

*[Released to the press February 8]*

*The following is the text of a note from Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, dated February 7, 1951, to Alexander S. Panyushkin, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.*

I have the honor to refer to Article V of the Master Lend-Lease Agreement of June 11, 1942, between the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which provides that:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

On July 7, 1948, the President of the United States of America determined that the emergency relative to the lend-lease program referred to in the provisions of the Master Lend-Lease Agree-



ments between the United States and various lend-lease countries had terminated.

I have the honor to confirm herewith the statement made by Ambassador John C. Wiley during the Lend-Lease Settlement discussions on January 27, 1951, that the President of the United States of America has determined that certain defense articles are of use to the United States, namely all the naval and merchant vessels and military watercraft which were transferred to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the Lend-Lease Agreement of June 11, 1942, and which have not been heretofore returned to the United States. This will also confirm the request made by Ambassador Wiley on January 27, 1951, as directed by the President of the United States, that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics immediately return to the United States these defense articles in accordance with Article V of the Master Lend-Lease Agreement of June 11, 1942. A list of these vessels by category is attached hereto.<sup>1</sup>

It is further requested that representatives of the United States Government be permitted to examine all unserviceable vessels in order to determine the ultimate disposition of these vessels.

The Government of the United States expects that the Soviet naval experts now in the United States will promptly make arrangements with American naval experts for the immediate return of the vessels referred to above.

The Government of the United States reserves its rights under Article V of the Master Lend-

#### <sup>1</sup> Naval Vessels

- 15 River Tugs
- 2 Icebreakers
- 34 Large Minesweepers
- 30 Landing Craft, Infantry
- 54 Landing Craft, Mechanized
- 2 Landing Craft, Support
- 17 Landing Craft, Tank
- 2 Landing Craft, Vehicle and Personnel
- 1 Motor Launch
- 1 Plane Personnel Boat
- 6 Pontoon Barges
- 205 Motor Torpedo Boats
- 140 Submarine Chasers
- 43 Minesweepers, YMS
- 4 Repair Barges

556

#### Merchant Vessels

- 36 War-Built ships, Liberty-dry cargo
- 2 War-Built Tugs
- 47 Pre-war-built ships-dry cargo
- 1 Pre-war-built tanker
- 1 Pre-war-built tug

87

#### Military Watercraft

- 9 Tankers—182 feet
- 1 Freight vessel
- 2 Machine barges
- 17 Crane barges

29

Lease Agreement of June 11, 1942, to demand the return to the United States, under the provision of this Article, of such other lend-lease articles as may be determined to be of use to the United States.

Accept, [etc.].

Enclosure: List of Vessels by category.

## Point 4 Experts Train for Assignments Abroad

On February 1, the Department of State announced that a second group of Point 4 experts is getting ready to go out on new field assignments in Chile, Mexico, Brazil, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and other countries where technical cooperation projects are scheduled or in operation.

The new contingent is now attending a required orientation course at the Foreign Service Institute in the Department of State before proceeding into the field to join the staff of approximately 350 technicians already at work on Point 4 projects. The Institute's 3-week orientation course puts primary emphasis on the understanding of foreign peoples, their cultures, customs, religions, and languages.

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, Technical Cooperation Administrator, plans to extend the period of the course to 3 months, following the initial experimental period.

After "graduating" from the course, the experts will spend a short additional briefing period in the technical agencies which they represent such as Agriculture, Interior, and Public Health. They will then proceed to the field, most of them taking their families with them. The new group comes from widely scattered American communities and represents a variety of skills, including rural education, vital statistics, sanitary engineering, and geological surveying.

## Chinese Fund Registration

[Released to the press February 8]

The Departments of State and Treasury have decided, after careful consideration, that the provision of the Treasury Department's freeze order of December 17, 1950, which stipulates the requirement that reports should be rendered with respect to non-Communist Chinese private property holdings in the United States, should not apply to Chinese diplomatic and consular officials, members of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, Chinese members of the United Nations Secretariat, and other Chinese nationals holding diplomatic or official passports.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### Eleventh Report of U.N. Command Operations in Korea

FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 1-15, 1950<sup>1</sup>

U.N. doc. S/1996  
Transmitted Jan. 31, 1951

I submit herewith report number eleven of the United Nations Command operations in Korea for the period 1-15 December, inclusive. Korean releases 690 through 737 provide detailed accounts of these operations.

#### Ground Operations

In the face of Chinese Communist participation detected early in November, it was imperative to discover the enemy's tactical and strategic intentions without delay. As a reaction to the United Nations Eighth Army advance of 24 November, the Chinese Communist Forces were forced prematurely to launch a large-scale offensive which was clear proof of their mounting tactical readiness and full decision for the North Korean offensive operations. No North Korean Forces were employed in the massive enemy attack; it was an exclusive Chinese Communist operation.

The Eighth Army right flank position held by the II ROK Corps was penetrated resulting in an untenable tactical disposition for other units of the Eighth Army. Withdrawal was forced upon the Eighth Army by the overwhelming superiority of enemy numbers moving in a position to strike

it in the rear in the direction of Pyongyang. Eighth Army conducted deliberate planned withdrawals with unbroken cohesion, displaying skill by the field commanders and much gallantry by all forces concerned.

The X Corps was operating out of the east coast ports of Wonsan and Hamhung in an attack to the border. Its units were deployed on four lines of attack, the advance of the I ROK Corps along the northeastern coast which had passed Chongjin over 200 miles from the base and less than 60 miles from the border at its eastern extremity, the northern advance of the 7th Infantry Division which had reached the border at Hyesanjin, the northwesterly advance of the 1st Marine Division which had passed Yudam-ni on the western side of the Choshin Reservoir, and the westerly advance of the 3d Infantry Division out of Wonsan.

The massive extent of the Chinese Communist attack forced the withdrawal of the X Corps. From three of its four lines of advance this was effected without serious interference by the enemy. On the 4th, however, a major enemy drive impinged against the troops in the Choshin Reservoir area.

Whilst the 1st Marines with one battalion at Sindong-ni, one at Koto-ri and one with the 1st Marine Division Headquarters at Hagaru-ri at the south end of the Choshin Reservoir, kept the supply road and route of withdrawal open, the 5th and 7th Marines withdrew under heavy and continuous enemy pressure from their advanced position at Yudam-ni to the division base at Hagaru-ri, eleven miles to the south. Meanwhile, a task force consisting of two battalions of the 7th Infantry Division operating on the eastern side of the reservoir was attacked by an overwhelming number of Chinese Communist troops

<sup>1</sup> Transmitted to the Security Council by Ambassador Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative in the Security Council on Jan. 31. For text of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth reports to the Security Council on U.N. command operations in Korea, see BULLETIN of Aug. 7, 1950, p. 203; Aug. 28, 1950, p. 323; Sept. 11, 1950, p. 403; Oct. 2, 1950, p. 534; Oct. 16, 1950, p. 603; Nov. 6, 1950, p. 729; Nov. 13, 1950, p. 759, and Jan. 8, 1951, p. 43, respectively. These reports are published separately as Department of State publications 3935, 3955, 3962, 3978, 3986, 4006, 4015, and 4051, respectively. The eleventh report is published as Department of State publication 4108.

and withdrew across the frozen reservoir to join the Marines at Hagaru-ri.

All elements to the northward having closed at Hagaru-ri on 4 December, the Marine Division and attached elements of the 7th Infantry Division on the morning of 6 December resumed the attack to the southward. The enemy attempted to block the withdrawal route and brought pressure upon the column from the rear and both flanks. The column on 7 December reached the battalion holding the main supply route at Koto-ri. Meanwhile, a special task force from the 3d Infantry Division had moved north to Sudong-ni where it relieved the 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, which, in turn, attacked north to reopen the road to Koto-ri. On 9 December, the head of the column effected a juncture with this battalion. The following day the leading elements of the column debouched from the mountains onto the coastal plain and entered the Corps defensive position. By nightfall 11 December, all elements had been withdrawn to that position and the concentration of the Corps was complete.

In this epic action, the Marine Division and attached elements of the 7th Infantry Division marched and fought over 60 miles in bitter cold along a narrow tortuous ice-covered road against opposition of from six to eight Chinese Communist force divisions which suffered staggering losses. Success was due in no small part to the unprecedented extent and effectiveness of air support. The basic element, however, was the high quality of soldierly courage displayed by the personnel of the ground units who maintained their integrity in the face of continuous attacks by numerically superior forces, consistently held their positions until their wounded had been evacuated and doggedly refused to abandon supplies and equipment to the enemy.

Under cover of the Chinese Communist force operations, North Korean units were known to be reorganizing and re-equipping, in some instances within the sanctuary of Chinese territory, and are in a position to augment the total Chinese Communist forces. These reconstituted North Korean forces are formed into a number of corps, four of which have been identified and others are suspected. A Greek infantry battalion arrived on 9 December and has joined the United Nations Forces in Korea. The following ten nations are now represented by army combat forces in Korea: Australia, Greece, France, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At the close of the period front lines in the Eighth Army sector ran generally from Tosong-ni near the west coast, north along the Yesong River to Kumchon, thence, northeast to Subyon-ni, southeast to Hongchon and Kapyong, northeast to Chichon-ni, and thence southeast to Naepyeong-ni. Front lines in the X Corps sector followed an arch of fifteen miles radius centered on Hamhung.

## Naval Operations

During the period of this report, United Nations Naval Forces continued to deny enemy surface units movement in any of the waters surrounding Korea. In the early part of this period naval air and surface units supported Republic of Korea troops in their withdrawal from the Chongjin area to the Songjin area.

Surface units provided fire support covering the withdrawal of United Nations Forces from the Wonsan area, a withdrawal which was accomplished with no loss of either personnel or equipment.

One naval amphibious group operated on the west coast and one group on the east coast of Korea. These groups were invaluable in conducting the relocation of units and their operations were conducted with outstanding efficiency in performing moves with no loss of men or equipment.

Naval and Marine air units, both carrier and shore-based, provided close air support for troops throughout the area of northeast Korea. The epic of the period was the close naval and marine air support furnished the 1st Marine Division and elements of the United States 7th Infantry Division in the Yudam-ni-Hagaru-ri-Koto-ri area. This support, which pinned down enemy forces and decimated those that exposed themselves, helped mightily in the successful withdrawal action.

On 5 December all United Nations personnel in the port of Chinnampo were withdrawn by sea. A total of 6700 personnel were involved. Military facilities were destroyed by gunfire following this withdrawal. During this period drifting mines were frequently sighted and destroyed on the high seas. The hazard of these mines is particularly acute on the east coast. Minesweeping was continued in the Hungnam port area in order to improve the channel and make use of the port possible both day and night and in all types of weather.

## Air Operations

United Nations Air Forces threw the bulk of their effort into close support of ground forces cutting their way through overwhelming numbers of Chinese Communists. The toll of the enemy taken by United Nations aircraft contributed in large measure to the successful move of our forces from the Choshin Reservoir to the Hamhung area despite the tremendous odds against them. Air support provided by United States Marine Air Force and Naval Aircraft in this beleaguered area, described as magnificent by the ground forces commanders, represented one of the greatest concentrations of tactical air operations in history.

One outstanding operation was the evacuation of wounded from the reservoir area prior to the successful withdrawal by the United States First Marine Division and elements of the 7th United



States Division. The United States Far East Air Forces assisted by United States Marine and Royal Hellenic Air Force planes lifted the sick and wounded from a small improvised air strip at the southern tip of Choshin Reservoir. Icy runways, icing conditions in the air, and the mountains closely rimming the landing area as well as hostile action failed to prevent success of this operation.

The drive out of the mountains was further assisted by daily air drop of supplies of varying types from rations to bridge sections.

In Eighth Army area also tactical aircraft proved to be an effective weapon as enemy road blocks were eliminated and enemy concentrations of troops and supplies were repeatedly attacked, permitting ready disengagement and withdrawal of United Nations Forces.

Enemy air activity has increased but still remains indecisive. The Manchurian border continues to provide haven for hostile aircraft as well as for his largest concentrations of anti-aircraft artillery.

Night air operations to inhibit enemy movements are increasingly effective.

#### **Prisoners of War**

To date United Nations Forces have captured in excess of 145,000 Chinese and North Korean Communists. Since their capture these prisoners have been properly clothed, adequately fed, and given needed medical care.

#### **Civil Activities**

Since my last report military operations in Korea have made it necessary that certain revisions be made in the civil assistance program. Plans and requirements are continually being revised and made current in light of the changing conditions and factors involved.

Thousands of refugees from Communist oppression in North Korea have been streaming southward seeking the haven of United Nations protection. Emphasis at present is being placed on provisions of supplies for direct relief to alleviate suffering among these refugees made homeless as a result of the current military situation. It is estimated that upward of a million refugees will eventually require welfare assistance if they are to survive this winter.

The direct relief program faced by the United Nations Command at this time is a most difficult one. A great need exists for blankets, clothing, flannelette, food, medical supplies, etc. Member nations are urged to contribute relief supplies to alleviate the suffering and hardships of the war-ravaged peoples of Korea.

At the time of the destruction of the North Korean Peoples Army the civil assistance program was showing most tangible results; for example,

local governments had been re-established in most of the provinces and countries under the control of the United Nations Forces; schools, churches and hospitals were in operation; surveys had been conducted and plans had been instituted to revitalize the economy in the areas under United Nations control.

Contributions of relief supplies by United Nations members between 25 June 1950 and 6 December 1950 have now reached an estimated dollar value of over \$16 million. The largest item of 61,000 tons of rice with an estimated value of over \$7 million was contributed by Thailand, Nationalist China and the Philippines.

It is heartening to note the loyalty, cooperation and willingness of the peoples in the areas under United Nations control. Such unsolicited attitude is indicative of popular desire to achieve the aims of the United Nations in the establishment of a united, free Korea. I feel that the civil assistance program has contributed materially by exemplifying, to the peoples of the world in general and the people of Korea in particular, the policies and aims of the United Nations.

#### **Psychological Warfare**

Millions of leaflets are being air-dropped regularly over Chinese troop concentrations in Korea to inform these forces of United Nations aims in Korea. Chinese-language leaflets and loud-speaker broadcasts in the principal Chinese dialects are being used to reiterate United Nations friendship for the Chinese people. More than 150 million leaflets have been distributed in Korea. Simultaneously, United Nations radio broadcasts are informing the Korean people of the hostile acts by which alien Communist forces continue to frustrate their historic struggle for freedom and unity.

#### **Conclusions**

Objective appraisals of events bearing upon the United Nations military effort in Korea is essential if future plans and operations are to be in consonance with reality. The full import of the changed situation became evident during the period covered by this report, wherein interrogation of newly captured Chinese Communist prisoners of war has revealed both the extent of the participation of this new enemy and his basic intentions. There is thus left no doubt that it has long been the plan of the Chinese Communist authorities to commit so much of their war resources in manpower and matériel as necessary to insure destruction of the United Nations Command and prevent the United Nations from bringing order and unification to all of Korea. Our general attack of 24 November threw the surreptitious Chinese Communist buildup operations off balance and prematurely exposed the decision of the Chinese Communist authorities to inter-

vene—a decision not openly announced nor previously brought to light through political intelligence.

The open intervention of Communist China and the employment of its vast war resources against the relatively small United Nations Command forced us to withdraw from our offensive operations designed to destroy remaining North Korean opposition to the objectives of the United Nations and to assume a posture of defense. This has been accomplished in complete order with all units intact and losses well within normal limits of combat experience.

Communist centers of the world have sought to propagandize the thought that our tactical operations initiated on 24 November resulted in the United Nations Command being completely shattered. They have sought to create the illusion of major tactical disaster—to point to the Chinese Communist intervention in the Korean conflict as solely responsive to our own tactical decisions and movements. All of this is pure nonsense. The

United Nations Command is in excellent shape with high morale, conspicuous self-confidence and marked battle efficiency. It is in no sense a defeated command. The entry of Communist China into the Korean conflict—a risk inherent in our Korean operations from their very inception—was responsive alone to decisions long determined upon and given effect by the destruction of the North Korean satellite forces. The principal factor underlying the existing situation—that the United Nations Command now is opposed by the combined war resources of Communist China—has become somewhat obscured by this rash of propaganda tending to cloud the real issue.

The United Nations Command due to intervening circumstances, quite beyond its power to control, was unable to complete the execution of its prescribed mission. It is within its present capabilities, however, to continue to inflict staggering losses upon this new enemy power and to cause an enormous and progressive attrition to the Chinese Communist forces in Korea.

## Comments on Second Report of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board

*by Isador Lubin*

*U.S. Representative in the Economic and Social Council<sup>1</sup>*

My Government has examined the second report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) as carefully as possible in the limited time available since its receipt. We recognize that the holding of this second session of the Technical Assistance Committee before the regular Ecosoc meeting has put a very heavy burden on the members of the TAB Secretariat who turned out the report in approximately 1 week after the close of the Technical Assistance Board meeting on January 19. I wish to express my appreciation to the Executive Secretary and his staff in the knowledge that countless hours of overtime were required to make this possible.

Since the first meeting of this Committee in August of last year, there have been many developments. The Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations has been organized; funds have been made available to the participating agencies; and the program has begun to be activated.

This is a very early date in the life of the expanded program to comment in any critical manner on what has been done to date or on plans for the future. However, we believe that at this state of development there are certain problems in the

operation of the program of which Governments should be aware, and matters which we believe it would be extremely helpful for Governments to discuss with the TAB, in terms of the administration of the program. It is in this spirit, then, that I would like to make these comments.

### General Comments on the Report

The first item that I should like to refer to is the fact that the Board reports that as of December 31, 1950, approximately 35 percent of the total funds pledged had been contributed. Of 54 Governments who made pledges, some payment has been made by 21 Governments. Obviously, there are good and sufficient reasons for the lag in payments on pledges on the part of many of these Governments. However, one of the factors that will affect the success of the expanded program will be the universality of its financial sponsorship. We trust that payments on all pledges will be made in the very near future. It would be of help to this Committee if the Secretary-General would inform us as to what steps have been taken to expedite the early payment of pledges.

We have been impressed by the efforts which the Board has made to improve its reporting, but there is still lacking the kind of information necessary to obtain any clear picture of the status of

<sup>1</sup> Statement made before the Technical Assistance Committee on Feb. 5, and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the U.N. on the same date.

the expanded program as of any given date. . . . The United Nations listing includes certain activities under General Assembly Resolutions 58 (I) and 200 (III), but we do not know what criteria were used in determining the selection of the activities to be included under this heading or why Resolution 246 (III) was omitted. Neither are we able to determine from the report what the United Nations has actually done under the expanded program. It is essential that financial reports be presented in such a way as to avoid this confusion.

We believe the financial statement should include, in addition to the statement of estimated expenditures, figures on actual expenditures or obligations as of any given date. Some detail should also be presented of the items included under "administrative costs." We believe that the financial report should also include a statement of the local costs being borne by the recipient Governments.

In trying to arrive at a sound evaluation of the program on the basis of the available information, we found it difficult to do so without comparable information on projects financed from the regular budgets of the specialized agencies, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and the Children's Fund. In this connection, I note that footnote 5 of table I states that the International Monetary Fund does not generally report requests received to the Board. I assume this refers primarily to advance notification, since it is our understanding that the Fund has reported its activities at some stage. It is recognized, of course, that in certain cases the Fund must withhold certain types of information and that it cannot agree to keep the TAB informed as to all requests before taking action. However, my Government hopes very much that the Fund will make an effort to keep the Board as fully informed as possible and at as early a stage as possible. We believe that other nonparticipating agencies in the United Nations system should report their requests to the Technical Assistance Board in order to facilitate coordination and avoid duplication.

From the standpoint of coordination also, it is important that the activities carried on under the regular budgets or by related United Nations programs should be reported equally with the activities under the expanded budget in such a way that the two can be seen side by side. . . .

It is important to know whether each of the specialized agencies is actually maintaining its regular technical activities at full strength and has not tended to carry such activities on the expanded budget. The point is, of course, that the technical assistance program is an expanded program, and we wish to be sure in our own minds that the expansion is actually taking place.

There may also be need for promoting more programs involving joint action by two or more agencies. It is most important that agriculture,

health, industry and labor, and education proceed together if we are to achieve balanced economic development for the general benefit of the people of the countries involved. In this connection, we hope that future reports will indicate the extent to which consideration is being given to social problems which may arise as a concomitant of economic development. We shall hope also that, in the next report, information will be provided showing the nationality of the experts participating in this program. It is our hope that such a list will indicate that the program is a genuine pooling of resources, with experts drawn from many countries, thus making available the technical know-how and experience of many areas of the world which have so much to contribute. We note also that many of the projects are set for extremely short periods of time, such as 3 months.

This is readily understandable in cases where short, exploratory missions are needed. However, we believe that in planning projects, agencies should give serious consideration to the problem of the over-all effectiveness of certain kinds of short-lived projects, in terms of their long-time contribution to the economic development of recipient countries. We have the impression from the report that the agencies may not be giving sufficient consideration to this particular aspect.

After all, it is the long-term economic development of the recipient countries that underlies the purposes of the technical assistance program. A mere series of what might be called *ad hoc* projects—particularly those of an advisory nature—can bring the program into disrepute unless there is reason to believe that the recipient country is both willing and able to put the advice into effect. Unless the possibility of financing, either through the attraction of private or governmental capital, and the availability of personnel or equipment to implement and carry on any recommendations are taken into consideration before projects are started, economic and social development may possibly be deterred rather than stimulated. I realize that the points I have made are included in the guiding principles and am not implying that they are being ignored. I realize also that we cannot expect perfection all at once or we will never get the program started, but I am concerned that we recognize the problem and face up to it.

## Program Evaluation

### UNITED NATIONS

Let us turn now to the activities which the various agencies are undertaking. In general, on the basis of the information available, the types of activity proposed seem to be in line with the objectives of the program, although it would be helpful to have clarification in a few cases which I shall mention at the appropriate time.

It is difficult to comment intelligently on the United Nations technical assistance program be-



cause the expanded program is not set forth separately from its activities under its regular program, namely under Resolution 200 (III), 58 (I), and 246 (III). We recognize the need for exploratory missions and surveys where countries need assistance in their economic planning and where the results of competent surveys are not already available. And thus far, it appears that exploratory missions have resulted in specific project recommendation which in many cases are being translated into action.

It is assumed that the need for such missions will be lessened as more resident technical assistance representatives and technical experts get into the field. We note some proposed projects are related to public finance, taxation, customs, tariffs, etc. We place great importance on this type of assistance.

It is particularly important that the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund coordinate their activities in the fiscal field. The one type of activity which we find has not been developed relates to the field of public administration. The lack of activity in this field, we feel, is quite serious. We shall appreciate the comments of the Board's chairman on this point.

We note that the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council states that all the funds under Resolution 200 (III) were committed as of last June. Presumably, some of the requests which other agencies have been able to put into effect under the expanded program resulted from the recommendations of missions sent out under the Resolution 200 (III) program. What we cannot learn from this report is: What has the United Nations itself been doing under the expanded program since its inauguration?

#### **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION**

It is generally recognized that the major industry in most of the recipient countries is agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. We feel it is essential that the technical assistance program of Food and Agriculture Organization contribute as quickly as possible to improved agricultural production both to raise nutrition levels of the local populations and also to advance general economic development.

It appears to us that Fao is responding to requests for assistance in fields of activity clearly within the scope and capacity of the Organization and in conformity with the provisions of Ecosoc Resolution 222. Of the agreements already signed with 25 countries, and 15 others reported as nearly ready for signature, about half seem to involve requests for assistance on general agricultural policy and administration, supplemented with requests for assistance on many specialized problems such as crops and livestock, range management, land and water utilization, animal and plant disease control. About a third of the agree-

ments include plans for comprehensive assistance on forestry management, conservation, and utilization. Others include plans for basic assistance on agricultural economics, statistics, and marketing, and fisheries and nutrition.

We are gratified to note the emphasis which is being given to assistance designed to enable Governments to establish, or improve, their national economic and technical services for agriculture. We urge that this fundamental, long-range objective be continually kept in mind, even though Fao can and must respond to appropriate requests for help which will contribute to immediate food production. Several regional training programs are reported by Fao, and these we consider to be especially effective and appropriate for sponsorship by an international organization. In particular, we call attention to the successful series of regional training centers for agricultural censuses and statistics and the Asian training seminar on economic development, designed to enable member governments to meet the technical requirements of the International Bank and other lending agencies. We consider these an example of effective coordination, for these and a number of other similar training programs have been jointly sponsored by Fao, the United Nations, the International Bank, and regional organizations concerned.

It is our hope that in future reports Fao will be able to point to positive results in enabling Governments to set up or expand their permanent educational services, known variously as "extension services in agriculture and home economics," or "educational advisory services." We consider that this must be a primary objective of Fao if it is to make a significant contribution to long-run economic and agricultural development. Also, we hope that in the future Fao will be able to show the development of more long-range comprehensive programs with an increase in the number of experts sent for longer periods and a decrease in the number sent for short-term assignments.

#### **INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION**

It is our understanding that the Ilo has continued a rather extensive program under its regular budget in fields of work such as utilization of manpower (vocational guidance and education, and training of technicians and administrators), assistance in migration from overpopulated areas to those where trained manpower is required, the development of systems of social security, and aid in establishment of labor and industrial standards.

We are disappointed to note so little work actually initiated under the expanded program and would urge the Organization to move as rapidly as possible in developing some of the programs which would be helpful to many Governments and would effectively supplement the work of other United Nations agencies. Of the five basic fields in which the Ilo reports that it has received re-

quests, probably the most valuable contribution will be in the development of an effective labor force which will be available for the recipient countries plants and factories as their economies become industrialized, through assistance in the rationalization and mechanization of cottage and handicraft industries and the promotion of cooperatives. We are particularly impressed with the fact that Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Somaliland, Syria, and Thailand have submitted requests in this field. A similar comment may be made on the extensive programs of vocational education and guidance planned for a number of countries in cooperation with UNESCO.

#### UNESCO

We feel that UNESCO has an essential part to play in any program looking toward economic development, for it is impossible to expect any significant advance in industry, agriculture, health, or commerce without a corresponding advance in the educational level of the people themselves. It is not a coincidence that in those countries which have experienced a high level of industrial and agricultural development there is also a relatively high level of literacy and general education.

Some of UNESCO's proposed programs are apparently well designed to promote this objective. For example, we note that in Indonesia, UNESCO is planning to assist in the establishment of a fundamental education demonstration project and training center to help meet the pressing problem of illiteracy. Another such fundamental education center is being established in the north central province of Ceylon, where the Government is relocating some of the rapidly increasing population in an effort to make the country self-supporting in its food supply. The training center on fundamental education in Mexico, organized under the regular program, seems to us an excellent example of the type of program UNESCO should further under the "expanded program." The cooperation of the Organization of American States, FAO, ILO, and WHO in this project sets a worthy pattern in interagency coordination. In our view, assistance in teacher training for elementary schools and adult education directed first to the eradication of illiteracy should be given the highest possible priority by UNESCO, for, without raising levels of literacy and education, no extensive application of science to industrial and agricultural development can take place.

As we look over the projects listed under UNESCO, we are led to raise the question as to what criteria are used by UNESCO, during this initial stage of the expanded program, in determining what proportion of the available funds should be spent on activities such as the establishment of bibliographic centers as compared with mass education.

We note considerable emphasis on research projects, but we find nothing in the report which reveals the exact nature of such research and its relation to economic development. If it is possible, Mr. Chairman, at an appropriate time I would appreciate having the UNESCO representative clarify these matters for us.

It is noted that UNESCO is planning assistance to Ecuador in several fields, including hydraulics, and that a Regional Conference of UNESCO National Commissions recommended the holding of conferences on the conservation of natural resources and arid zone problems. It is suggested that any program involving arid zones, water control, and utilization should be developed jointly by the United Nations and specialized agencies, which would enable the resources of all appropriate agencies to be used to their fullest extent, and also assure a proper division of responsibility among them. We also feel that conferences on conservation of resources should only be held when the need has been clearly demonstrated. This item is also to be considered by the Economic and Social Council, and we would urge UNESCO to move very slowly in this area until the Economic and Social Council has acted.

#### WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

We have been very favorably impressed with the concentration of effort shown in the World Health Organization program. As we understand, its proposed health projects are developed for the specific needs of each country and are of two general types. The first, most common, and most important, are those designed for quick results against diseases that depend on insect carriers for transmission, where the insect can be successfully attacked. The effects of this type of program of which malaria control is an example, are immediate. By improving the health of the local population, it adds to the productive capacity of the people. If combined with agricultural projects, such an undertaking permits a much more rapid attainment of the aims of the agricultural project, namely, increased food production.

The second general type of projects involve health programs that require a longer-term approach and more extensive use of experts. Many of the countries where this type of program is suitable are developing health demonstration areas to "round out" their public health programs and are using technical experts on loan for demonstration purposes and for the instruction of the local people who will continue the project.

These projects are all of a type essential to economic development and are especially appropriate to the underdeveloped countries under consideration. The emphasis throughout the program has been placed on endemic disease control, especially malaria control, and demonstration of public health work and health education which results in

a desirable focus on economic development objectives.

One type of WHO project, which will actually get under way in El Salvador shortly, appears to be particularly well suited to the purposes of the whole expanded technical assistance effort, is the so-called "health demonstration area." By this technique, a simultaneous coordinated attack is made upon all the health problems within a selected area. This includes programs against malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, communicable diseases, and others as the needs of the area require. At the same time, water supply, sewage disposal, and similar problems are to be tackled. The Government of the country will carry out this program not only with the help of WHO but also of other specialized agencies, which could help in meeting the problems and needs of the area. By this cooperative effort it is hoped that "model health areas," which are practical in both the physical and economic sense, can be set up in different regions of the world as demonstration projects. . . .

#### INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Although the report of the Board indicates that ICAO experts were not yet actually in the field as of December 31, preliminary surveys had been completed and projects approved so that experts will be operating in some 12 countries in the near future. It seems to us that the proposed projects for technical assistance will meet very real needs of economic development and are in line with the purpose of ICAO to standardize air navigation practices throughout the world on the highest possible level. ICAO, in selecting projects, seems to be laying particular stress upon keeping its programs on a practical basis and avoiding programs which could not be effectively carried out by underdeveloped countries, once the visiting missions have left the countries. We will look forward with particular interest to future reports of the results achieved under these projects.

#### Coordination

The Board has taken steps to arrange for exchange of information with regional agencies, with the United States, and with the Council for Technical Cooperation at Colombo regarding technical assistance activities. We note that it is anticipated that regional projects for the benefit of all countries of an area are emerging from resolutions of regional committees or conferences of several of the organizations. Some of these projects are discussed in the report, and we believe that these should be looked at carefully in relation to programs of other organizations. The instances I am about to cite happen to involve UNESCO, but they might just as easily have involved another agency. For example, project

(b)—"A Study of the Problems of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America, Particularly in Relation to Problems of Education" is the kind of project which the Inter-American Indian Institute has been working on for a number of years. The Indian Institute is a participating organization in the expanded program of the Organization of American States, and it would not seem proper for UNESCO to undertake such a project unless it were done in collaboration with OAS. Project (c)—"A Seminar for the Training of Specialists in the Techniques to be Used for a Survey of the Needs and Resources of Specialized Personnel in Latin America" raises a question with respect to the Economic Commission for Latin America. Should the type of survey indicated be needed, it would seem to fall within the scope of ECLA rather than of UNESCO. It may be pointed out also that in this instance the resolutions requesting UNESCO to organize five technical assistance projects at the regional level in Latin America came from a conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere and not from governments, although it is assumed that no project would actually be undertaken except with the agreement of the countries concerned. This raises a policy question regarding the limitations of regional conferences in passing resolutions requesting technical assistance. My Government takes the position that in technical assistance discussions the purpose of technical conferences, or conferences such as that of the UNESCO National Commissions for the Western Hemisphere, is to analyze and assess needs rather than to determine who should meet them. It would seem to be appropriate, therefore, for such a conference to discuss the needs of an area with respect to the particular field in which the conference was interested, including perhaps, the financial implications, and, if possible, priorities.

However, it would not seem appropriate to pass a resolution prescribing that a particular country or organization undertake specific projects. This should be left to subsequent negotiations through appropriate channels. We would welcome also, although this relates to a different point, further information on the role of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East vis-à-vis the expanded program in view of paragraph 10 of the General Assembly Resolution of December 2, 1950, which "calls upon the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to utilize to the fullest extent the agency's facilities as a point of reference in coordination for technical assistance programs in the countries in which the agency is operating."

We note with satisfaction the arrangements that have been made by the Executive Secretary for liaison with the Council for Technical Cooperation at Colombo.

As to the coordination between the multilateral United Nations and the bilateral United States



programs, we think good results have been achieved. The foundation of the work on this problem has been the faithful exchange of information between the Technical Assistance Board and the United States State Department as to requests which have come in and as to our mutual plans with respect thereto. This practice will, of course, be continued on both sides. Also to be continued are the informal meetings which have been held from time to time between appropriate officials for the purpose of discussing specific problems of coordination.

But there is a further aspect to this work which I hope can be developed. Up until now, we have waited for requests and coordinated our work after requests have been received. We hope in the future to emphasize coordination in the field and at the planning stage. I look forward to the growth of arrangements under which the recipient governments will consult with representatives of all technical assistance programs that may be operating in the country, for the purpose of formulating requests at the planning stage. This means that the expanded program will require a kind of ambassador in many countries where major activities are anticipated. Thus, questions of planning and coordination can be raised in the field and not merely here in New York by the Technical Assistance Board. This is the next logical step; I hope we can begin at once to devise the practical means and instructions requisite for its fulfillment.

#### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPRESENTATIVES**

At the first session of this Committee, my Government indicated the importance it attached to sending technical assistance representatives to countries in which major programs are anticipated. We are glad to note from the report that representatives are being sent to Afghanistan, Colombia, Indonesia, and Pakistan. A resident representative has also been sent to Haiti although he is not listed in the same column as the others in chart II. Does this mean that he represents only the United Nations? We understand that at the present time there are three types of resident representatives: a Technical Assistance Board representative, appointed by the Board as a whole; a joint representative acting only for a limited number of agencies; and a representative of the Secretary-General, who presumably acts only for the United Nations. In the first two cases, the terms of reference are agreed upon by the Board or the interested agencies, and, in the third, the terms of reference are drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with other interested agencies. I am not fully informed on the thinking which led the Board to establish these three categories, Mr. Chairman, and I wonder if, at the appropriate time, we might have the benefit of a statement by the Chairman of the Board on this problem, with particular reference to the relation-

ship between the resident representatives and the participating agencies.

#### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD**

With respect to the work of the Board, I should like to take this opportunity of saying that I think it has effectively coordinated agency activities from the point of view of avoiding duplication and developing cooperative working relationships. But we are convinced that more than this is needed if the purposes of section 2 (d) (III) of the guiding principles are to be met. This section provides that the technical assistance furnished shall "Be designed to meet the needs of the country concerned." We believe that Resolution 222 (IX) intended the Board should do more than avoid duplication and develop cooperative relationships. It is our belief that the Technical Assistance Board was to be the instrument to assure that the activities of each agency would supplement the activities of the others in meeting the economic development needs of recipient countries. Unless the Technical Assistance Board does this, there is no assurance that it will be done. There may be some disagreement with our position on this question. If so, we should welcome a full discussion of this matter, because to us it seems basic to the success of the program. This type of activity on the part of the Board cannot come into being overnight; but the Board must be kept conscious of its responsibility in this field so that we can progress in the proper and necessary direction as fast as possible.

We realize the pressures under which members of the Board have had to work in these few months when the business of overriding importance was to get the program under way. They have been faced with the numerous problems of their own agencies in connection with launching the expanded program and, in addition, have had to meet as a Board to consider the "important" projects and administrative problems of the program as a whole. But it should be pointed out that of the requests which are designated as "important" and are therefore reviewed by the Board, the majority of requests—say 85 to 90 percent of them—are not so designated and are not, therefore, formally considered, either as individual projects or in their relation to a total country program. Obviously, there cannot now be a pro-audit, as it were, by the Board of all requests before action is taken. But the Board should begin now to examine and to keep constantly under review the total program and the contribution which it is making to the general development of requesting countries. As personnel, particularly resident representatives, get out into the field, coordination will be facilitated through consultation and negotiation with governments. This will be of invaluable assistance to the Board, but it does not lessen its continuing responsibility for the effectiveness of the program as a whole.

These comments are made with the full realization that they may require some changes in the way the Technical Assistance Board is currently operating. Thought should be given to the kind of staff work which may be required to enable the Board to have before it at each meeting as complete information as possible regarding the essential aspects of all proposed or going programs for countries whose requests are to be considered. Careful consideration should also be given as to how work can be allocated to avoid duplicating staff studies in the Economic and Social Departments of the United Nations Secretariat and the TAB Secretariat. Greater use of informal working parties of agency representatives to consider specific problems and prepare recommendations for the consideration of the Board might facilitate the work of the Board and increase its effectiveness. More meetings may be required. I do not propose to say how the Board should organize itself. I am, however, convinced that, if we agree here on what we want from the Board, they will work out their own problems of operation. However, I think it is of the utmost importance that we discuss the question of coordination in the broad sense in which I have used that word, at this meeting. Next summer, we will be faced with reviewing financial arrangements, and my Government, like all others, will want to have a clear understanding of where we are going and how we propose to get there.

Mr. Chairman, I have raised a number of specific questions for clarification and some general problems which I believe it is important that this committee discuss during this meeting. In summary, these items are as follows:

1. Problems involved in improving the reporting on activities carried on under technical assistance. At a later time in this meeting, the United States delegation proposes to introduce a resolution dealing with this matter.

2. Questions regarding the activities of individual agencies within the expanded program. For example, clarification by the United Nations Technical Assistance Authority regarding activities under its expanded program and clarification by UNESCO, first, of its criteria in undertaking projects such as bibliographic centers and similar undertakings as contrasted with mass education projects; and second, of the nature of the research projects it proposes and their relation to economic development.

3. Problems involved in defining the functions of Technical Assistance representatives and determining the relationship between resident representatives and participating agencies.

4. The functions of the Technical Assistance Board, with particular reference to its role in reviewing activities of the agencies in relation to priority of country needs.

It seems to me that these items are of vital im-

portance and involve important matters of policy. In our opinion, it is essential that they should be given careful consideration by this Committee, so that it may give guidance to the Technical Assistance Board and formulate recommendations in its reports to the Economic and Social Council.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, may I refer to the public relations aspect of technical assistance. It is important that the activities which are being discussed here today should be better known to the peoples of all the participating countries. We doubt whether either in the United States or in other countries there is a full realization of the work which has already been done. We doubt whether many peoples, anywhere, have an understanding of our hopes for the future. We urge the Technical Assistance Board and each of the participating agencies quickly to develop more effective public information programs which will help the general public of all lands to grasp the significance of these activities and give them a sense of participation in the program which many of them so greatly desire. In final analysis, the technical assistance program was designed for the benefit and welfare of the people of the world. Its success will be dependent on the degree to which they know about the program and participate in it.

We feel confident that the expanded program for technical assistance which represents a worldwide experiment in bettering the living standards of people will gather momentum in geometrical ratio in the months and years ahead. We have faith in the broad base on which our program is supported and in the ability of the agencies to meet the great challenge which has been offered them.

## Soviet Reply on Meeting of Foreign Ministers

*The following is an unofficial translation of a note delivered to the American Chargé at Moscow, Walworth Barbour, on February 5, 1951, by Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky concerning a possible meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, France, and the U. S. S. R.*

In connection with the note of the Government of the United States of America of January 23, 1951, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R. has the honor to state the following:

1. The fulfillment of the decisions of the Potsdam Agreement on the question of the demilitarization of Germany and the elimination of differences in the positions of the four powers on this question have the most important significance for the relaxation of the presently existing tension in the international situation and, without a doubt, would considerably promote the improvement of



relations between the United States, France, Great Britain, and the U. S. S. R. However, the New York conference of the foreign ministers of the U. S. A., France, and Great Britain in September 1950 and the subsequent measures of the Governments of the three powers are definitely aimed at the recreation in West Germany of regular German army and at that huge increase of armaments in Europe and in the United States which is creating more and more alarm among the peoples who very recently experienced the shocks and calamities of the Second World War. It is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Government took upon itself on November 3 of last year the initiative in convoking the Council of Foreign Ministers for the discussion of the question of the demilitarization of Germany. Since the Government of the United States, as well as the Governments of France and Great Britain, likewise, set forth their striving for a lasting improvement in relations between the United States, France, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, and also for the elimination of the grounds for the international tension existing at the present time, the Soviet Government considers that in such a case there should not be any basis whatever for further delaying the convocation of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

2. The Soviet Government cannot ignore that which has been going on before the eyes of everyone in recent months. While the New York conference of the ministers of the three foreign powers only raised the question of the revival of the German armed force and of the restoration of war industry in West Germany, since that time, the real significance of this decision of the three powers has been revealed in many ways. It is well known to the whole world that between the Governments of the U. S. A., France, and Great Britain, on the one hand, and the Bonn Government of Adenauer, on the other hand, there have been going on, for already more than a month, far reaching negotiations, the dangerous purpose of which is comprehended by all peace-loving peoples of Europe. In this connection, there must also be noted the fact of the negotiations of General Eisenhower with the Government of the revanchist Adenauer regarding the inclusion of the restored German army in the composition of the so-called "integrated armed forces" and the appointment itself at the present time of General Eisenhower as commander-in-chief of these armed forces, a fact which does not at all tally with the official statements about striving for peace. There is nothing surprising in the fact that it is precisely in view of such a situation in West Europe that extreme militarists and revanchists are raising their heads, and the Hitlerite lackeys of yesterday from among the most aggressive elements are acquiring great influence. The existing intentions to utilize the revived German armed forces as an obedient tool of a certain grouping of powers are

built upon unstable ground since under the protection of the Government of revanchists like Adenauer and Schumacher, militarists, from among the Hitlerite diehard adherents, who are embittered by failures, are now in West Germany more and more strengthening their influence and direct domination; they themselves want to utilize the situation which has been created for their own aggressive goals. The circumstances that, moreover, in a number of states in Europe and in the U. S. A. the increase of the army and the armaments race have assumed unprecedented proportions, of course intensifies, in many respects, the tense international situation and the disquiet among the people.

There has been created a situation where the meeting of the foreign ministers, for one reason or another, is being postponed even further, and, along with this, the demilitarization of Germany is not only not being carried out, but, on the contrary, measures are being conducted for the reestablishment of a regular German army and war industry in West Germany, as well as numerous other measures which are directed toward speeding up preparations for a new war. If such a situation is continued further, then, the conference of foreign ministers, obviously, will be confronted with faits accomplis. The Soviet Government has already declared its negative attitude toward such a policy of faits accomplis. It is possible that such a policy answers the desires of these or those aggressive circles, but the Soviet Government cannot but call attention to the inadmissibility of the situation which has been created.

3. In its note, the Government of the United States states that it considers it necessary to request a clarification on certain matters brought up in the previous note of the Soviet Government. In particular, the Government of the United States inquires whether the Soviet Government agrees to discuss, in addition to the question of the demilitarization of Germany, other questions also, although the Government of the U. S. at this time says nothing about precisely what questions are concerned.

The Soviet Government considers as possible the discussion at the session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of other questions also, having in view that these questions will be considered by the Council of Ministers in the composition and in the manner\* provided for by the Potsdam Agreement between the U. S. S. R., U. S. A., Great Britain, and France.

As for the remarks of the Government of the United States to the effect that the Praha declaration cannot be adopted as the basis for the discussion, on this question the position of the Soviet Government already has been set forth in its note of December 30, 1950.<sup>1</sup> It goes without saying that the Soviet Government is proceeding in this

\*Or under the conditions.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of Jan. 15, 1951, p. 90.



from the equal right of all members of the Council of Foreign Ministers to introduce for the discussion of the Council any proposals on questions which will be adopted for consideration.

4. The Government of the United States in its note of January 23 raises the question of the tasks of a preliminary conference of representatives of the four powers.<sup>2</sup> The position of the Soviet Government on this question was also set forth in its note of December 30, 1950. The Soviet Government considers that a preliminary meeting of representatives of the U. S. A., France, Great Britain, and the U. S. S. R. should be confined to drafting an agenda, including the establishment of the order of the consideration of questions. Thus, the consideration of the substance of questions included on the agenda should not enter into the tasks of the preliminary meeting.

5. The Soviet Government does not oppose the convening of a preliminary meeting of representatives of the four powers at Paris.

The Soviet Government is sending analogous notes at the same time to the Governments of France and Great Britain.

## U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

### Twelfth Session (ECOSOC)

The Department of State announced on February 8 that Isador Lubin, the United States representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, will attend the twelfth session of the Council, which is to open at Santiago, Chile, on February 20. Mr. Lubin and the deputy United States representative on the Economic and Social Council, Walter Kotschnig, director, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State, will be assisted by the following other members of the United States delegation:

#### Advisers

Kathleen Bell, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Herbert Block, Division of Research for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, Department of State  
Joseph D. Coppock, Office of International Trade Policy, Department of State  
William L. Hebbard, Division of International Finance, Department of the Treasury  
Otis Mulliken, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Walter Salant, Board of Economic Advisers, Executive Office of the President  
H. Gerald Smith, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs, Santiago  
William J. Stibravy, Office of Financial and Development Policy, Department of State

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Feb. 5, 1951, p. 228.

#### Press Relations Officer

Richard G. Cushing, Attaché, American Embassy, Santiago

#### Secretary of Delegation

Henry E. Allen, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

#### Technical Assistants

Mrs. Gladys Hart, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, New York

Forrest Murden, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, New York

The Economic and Social Council is responsible for making or initiating studies and reports concerning international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; for the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and for making recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly of the United Nations, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned. All of these responsibilities are reflected in the provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Council, which contains 35 items proposed by (1) the Council at previous sessions, (2) the General Assembly, Security Council, or Trusteeship Council, (3) members of the United Nations and specialized agencies, or (4) the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Among the important matters with which the Council will deal at this twelfth session are an annual survey of the world economic situation, technical assistance, the financing of the economic development of underdeveloped countries, a survey of the extent of forced labor and means of eliminating it, allegations regarding infringement of trade union rights, and international cooperation on water control and utilization.

With respect to technical assistance matters, the Council will consider two reports: a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions on advisory social welfare services, on technical assistance for economic development, and on international facilities for the promotion of training in public administration; and a report by the Technical Assistance Committee, a standing committee of the Council, on the activities undertaken and the results achieved under the expanded program of technical assistance.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its fifth session, the Council will also consider practical methods, conditions, and policies for achieving the adequate expansion and steadier flow of foreign capital, both private and public, required for the financing of the economic development of underdeveloped countries. Special attention will be given, in this connection, to the financing of non-self-liquidating projects which are basic to economic development.

Among other important matters with which the Council is expected to deal are questions re-

lating to the coordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and questions concerning the status of nongovernmental organizations.

The Economic and Social Council is composed of one representative each from 18 member states, 6 countries being elected each year by the General Assembly to serve for a period of 3 years. The member states, at the present time, are Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iran, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

#### **Rubber Study Group**

The Department of State announced on February 2 that the following delegation has been designated to represent the United States Government at the eighth session of the Rubber Study Group, which is to begin at London on February 5:

##### *Chairman*

Willis C. Armstrong, associate chief, Economic Resources and Security Staff, Department of State

##### *Advisers*

Frederick D. Bates, Jr., chief, Chemicals and Rubber Section, Materials Division, Munitions Board, National Military Establishment

William F. Busser, second secretary and consul, United States Embassy, London

Stanley Metzger, Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser for Economic Affairs, Department of State

James L. O'Sullivan, acting officer in charge, Indonesian and Pacific Island Affairs, Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State

Brig. Gen. Thomas B. Wilson, USAR, special consultant to the Administrator, General Services Administration

Arthur Wolf, industrial specialist, National Production Authority, Department of Commerce

The conference will review the supply and demand position of natural and synthetic rubber, particularly in 1951 and 1952, and consider what action, if any, is necessary and desirable to secure an equitable distribution of the supplies which are expected to be available.

The following countries are expected to attend: Canada, Ceylon, France, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Vietnam.

#### **Confirmation of ECOSOC Appointments**

On February 1, 1951, the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt to be representative on the Human Rights Commission for a term of 3 years;

George P. Baker to be representative of the Transport and Communications Commission for a term of 3 years;

Leroy D. Stinebower to be representative of the Economic, Employment, and Development Commission for a term of 3 years.

## **Fifth Series of U.S. Treaty Developments Released**

[Released to the press February 5]

The Department of State made available to the public today the fifth in its series of releases of *United States Treaty Developments*. This publication is a documented loose-leaf reference service providing continuously up-to-date information on the history and status of international agreements entered into by this country.

The current release brings to over 900 the number of international agreements annotated in *United States Treaty Developments*. The release contains annotations on approximately 100 agreements not previously included. Information is given on many agreements of recent date as well as on a number of important older agreements concerning which there have been current developments. The North Atlantic Treaty, the 1948 treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Italy, the 1949 International Wheat Agreement, and the lend-lease settlement agreements with France are among the agreements annotated in the current release. Pertinent information is supplied as to date and place of signature, effective date, duration, ratifications, adherences, reservations, amendments, extensions, terminations (as a whole or as to particular provisions), authorizing and implementing legislation, Executive action, administrative and diplomatic interpretations, and court decisions.

In addition, the release brings up to date annotations on approximately 145 agreements previously included in *United States Treaty Developments*. Information concerning treaties submitted to the Senate and not yet in force (appendix I) and a numerical list of the Treaties and Other International Acts Series (appendix II) are also included in the current release. A detailed cumulative index, by countries and subjects, accompanies each new release.

*United States Treaty Developments* is now in its fifth year of publication. It is designed primarily to meet the needs of government agencies, legislators, international lawyers, historians, teachers, and research workers for up-to-date factual information on developments affecting international agreements entered into by the United States. It provides information of a type not readily available elsewhere and serves as a guide to related material of an authoritative nature.

The fifth release may be purchased for \$2.75 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Previous releases also available include the first release (1947), \$4.00; the second release (June 1948), \$3.25; the third release (December 1948), \$3.50; and the fourth release (June 1949), \$2.75.

*United States Treaty Developments* is compiled by the Treaty Staff, Office of the Legal Adviser.

## THE FOREIGN SERVICE

### Confirmations

On February 1, 1951, the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

John D. Erwin to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Honduras;

Monnett B. Davis to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Israel;

Stanton Griffiths to be American Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Spain.

## THE DEPARTMENT

### Joseph B. Koepfli Appointed Science Adviser

The Department of State announced on February 6 that Dr. Joseph B. Koepfli, of the California Institute of Technology, has been named science adviser in the Department of State. Dr. Koepfli's appointment follows consultation with a number of the nation's leading scientists.

Creation of the Office of the Science Adviser was proposed by Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, Special Consultant to the Secretary, in his report, *Science and Foreign Relations*, made public last June. Dr. Koepfli will assist in developing the Department's international science program recommended in this report.

A major responsibility of the science adviser and his staff will consist of helping to shape United States foreign policies and of advising on the administration of programs in their science aspects. In assuming this responsibility, Dr. Koepfli's office will draw freely upon the competence of other scientists and will seek to bring about the closest teamwork between American scientists and Government officials in policy formulation and administration. His office will serve as the central point in the Department of liaison with the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Research Council, and other public and private science organizations.

The Office of Science Adviser will be bolstered by the placement in important foreign service posts of top-flight American scientists. These science staffs will keep Dr. Koepfli abreast of developments of science abroad and will facilitate the flow of scientific information between this country and friendly nations.

### Ralph Hilton Named Public Affairs Adviser on Inter-American Matters

The Department of State announced on February 8 that on January 8, 1951, Ralph Hilton assumed his duties as Public Affairs Adviser for the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Hilton will serve as the immediate adviser on public affairs matters to Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. Hilton succeeds Forney A. Rankin, who has been assigned to the United States Embassy at Mexico City as Public Affairs Officer.

February 19, 1951

### Oscar W. Meier Named Economic Affairs Officer for Africa

The Department of State announced on February 5 that Oscar W. Meier has been appointed economic affairs officer for the Office of African Affairs. In his new post, Mr. Meier will direct the Department's economic relations with all African countries except Algeria, Egypt, and the Union of South Africa.

## PUBLICATIONS

### Recent Releasees

*For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.*

**Copyright.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2121. Pub. 4005. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Israel—  
Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington May 4, 1950; entered into force May 4, 1950, operative retroactively May 15, 1948.

**Reciprocal Trade: Multiple Exchange Surcharges; Temporary Waiver of Article I of Agreement of November 28, 1936.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2124. Pub. 4014. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Costa Rica—  
Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington April 4, 1950; entered into force April 4, 1950, operative retroactively April 1, 1950.

**Uses of the Waters of the Niagara River.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2130. Pub. 4028. 8 pp. 5¢.

Convention between the United States and Canada—  
Signed at Washington February 27, 1950; entered into force October 10, 1950.

**Expanding World Trade: United States Policy and Program.** Commercial Policy Series 133. Pub. 4032. 11 pp.

A background summary, including charts, of the trade-agreements program.

**United Nations Action in Korea Under Unified Command: Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Reports to the Security Council. International Organization and Conference Series III, 65.** Pub. 4051. 25 pp. 10¢.

**U.S. National Commission UNESCO News, January 1951.** Pub. 4054. 16 pp. \$1.00 per year, domestic; \$1.35 per year, foreign, 10¢ a copy.

Prepared monthly for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

**Diplomatic List, January 1951.** Pub. 4064. 167 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic; \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly List of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

**The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program.** Commercial Policy Series 134. Pub. 4086. 4 pp.

A fact sheet describing its progress since its enactment in 1934.



## The United States in the United Nations

[February 9-15, 1951]

### General Assembly

The General Assembly met in plenary session February 13. S. K. Tsarapkin (U.S.S.R.), reintroduced the two U.S.S.R. draft resolutions: (1) alleging United States "aggression" in China and (2) complaint of United States air bombing of Chinese territory, which were overwhelmingly rejected in Committee I on February 7. No debate was held on these items. The first resolution was rejected by vote of 5 (Soviet)-48-3 (Yugoslavia, Burma, Indonesia), and the second by a vote of 5 (Soviet)-51-2 (Yugoslavia, Afghanistan).

United States delegate, Ernest A. Gross, once again pointed out that these charges of United States "aggression" were a "complete tissue of lies and distortions." The United States has no aggressive designs or ambitions with respect to Formosa. Noting that the Soviet spokesman had attacked United States friendship for China and the Chinese people, Mr. Gross remarked, "I think that the memory of the Chinese people and any history of China not written in Moscow will be sufficient proof that American friendship for the Chinese people has been and continues to be sincere. . . . The only nation which controls many thousands of square miles of territory which were once Chinese is not the United States, but the Soviet Union."

Item 3 on the agenda, Place of Meeting of the Sixth General Assembly, was considered next. The President, Nasrollah Entezam, informed the members of the difficulty the Secretary-General had encountered on his recent trip abroad in an endeavor to carry out the General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1950, to convene the next session in Europe. The only suitable site was Paris but, on January 25, the Secretary-General had received a letter from the permanent representative of France to the United Nations which informed him of "the decision taken by the French Government to decline the offer which might be made to it to hold the next session of the General Assembly at Paris." It was recommended, therefore, that reconsideration be given to the decision

and that the next session should be held at the United Nations headquarters. However, Adolfo Costa du Rels (Bolivia) advised he had been informed that a new draft law was being put before the French National Assembly to have Paris offered as the sixth General Assembly site, and he proposed that discussion be suspended for two weeks. Mr. Entezam put the following question to the General Assembly: "Does the General Assembly agree to meet not later than March 10, with the understanding that if a favorable result occurs from the Paris *demarche*, an earlier meeting would be scheduled?" This action was approved 39-5 (Soviet)-11 (U.S.), and the meeting adjourned.

*Committee for Coordination of Work of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments.*—In his address before the General Assembly on United Nations Day, October 24, 1950, President Truman stressed the need for "cooperative and effective disarmament. It would be a way of achieving the high purposes of the United Nations without the tremendous expenditures for armaments which conditions in the world today make imperative." In referring to the above Commissions, he said, "Much valuable work has already been done by the two disarmament commissions on the different technical problems confronting them. I believe it would be useful to explore ways in which the work of these commissions could now be more closely brought together."

Subsequently, on December 13, the General Assembly adopted a resolution setting up a committee, consisting of the 10 members of the Security Council, together with Canada, to consider and report to the next Assembly session on ways and means whereby the work of the two Commissions may be coordinated, and on the advisability of their functions being merged and placed under a new and consolidated disarmament commission. This committee met for the first time on February 14, and was addressed by the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie. After briefly reviewing the past work of the two Commissions, Mr. Lie said he did not agree with the view that in the present state of world tension "with rearmaments proceeding

at a rapid pace on all sides," it might seem academic and even Utopian to proceed with "serious discussion and planning on the regulation and reduction of armaments."

The next speaker, Yakov A. Malik (U.S.S.R.), introduced a resolution to invite the People's Republic of China to take part in the work of the Committee as the representative of China. However, a motion made by the United States representative, Frank C. Nash, to postpone consideration of this proposal until the General Assembly had taken action on the question of Chinese representation, was approved 9-1 (U.S.S.R.)-2 (Yugoslavia, India). The rest of the meeting was given to inconclusive debate on the adoption of the principles governing the chairmanship of the Committee and selection of the Chairman and it was, therefore, decided to defer further consideration of this matter until the next meeting.

*The Good Offices Committee.*—Sven Grafstrom (Sweden) and Luis Paddilla Nervo (Mexico) have agreed to serve with the President of the General Assembly, Nasrollah Entezam (Iran), on the Good Offices Committee established under the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on February 1 to endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement in Korea in accordance with United Nations objectives.

*United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.*—The newly constituted Executive Board of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) opened its meeting on February 9 and elected Mrs. Donald B. Sinclair (Canada) as Chairman. Mrs. Sinclair had served ably as Chairman of the Fund's Program Committee since its inception. The new Board reflects the shifting emphasis of the Fund's activities by providing greater representation from the countries in the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia.

On a motion of the United States representative, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Board voted 18-5 (Yugoslavia, India, Israel, U.S.S.R., Byelorussia)-2 (Switzerland, Indonesia) to adjourn the debate without action on the substance of the U.S.S.R. proposal to seat the representative of the People's Republic of China. The Board also elected the following committees: the Program Committee: United States, Switzerland, France, United Kingdom, India, Australia, Brazil, U.S.S.R., Ecuador, China, and Ceylon; the Administrative and Budget Committee: France, United States, Bolivia, New Zealand, Israel, Iraq, and Thailand. The Board voted to reconstitute the Joint UNICEF-Who Committee on Health Policy.

Among the actions of significance taken by the Board are the following: It referred the final report of the First Executive Board, December 11, 1946 to December 31, 1950, to the twelfth session of the Economic and Social Council for its information. The Board decided to use this re-

port as a basis for its review of current administrative policies and practices to the end of achieving greater emphasis on long-range activities for children and more equitable distribution of the Fund's resources to areas outside of Europe. A shift in this direction is already underway.

The Board approved allocations and apportionments for various countries in the Middle East, Latin America, and Asia and also approved the extension of emergency relief operations in Greece and Yugoslavia and for Palestine refugee mothers and children. The Board deferred action on a recommendation made by the Administration for conducting a special collection for children in connection with United Nations Day in 1951. The decision of the Board will be taken by mail referendum.

On the initiative of the United States alternative representative, Miss Frances K. Kernohan, the Board agreed that at the next meeting of the Program Committee, scheduled for April 30, 1951, there should be a careful review of the current administrative policies and practices of the Fund in an effort to make them more effective in meeting the needs of children in Latin America and Asia. The next meeting of the Executive Board is scheduled for May 22, 1951.

#### Trusteeship Council

The Council completed hearings on the report on Western Samoa presented by the High Commissioner, G. R. Powles. During the course of the discussion, Mr. Powles replied to written and oral inquiries relating to the political, economic, educational, and social conditions in Western Samoa. It was the general feeling that the administering authority for this trust territory was faithfully carrying out its charter obligations.

The Council's *Ad Hoc* Committee on Petitions held its first meeting on February 12 and Andre Wendelen (Belgium) was elected chairman. On February 13, three petitions were examined: a single petition from Western Samoa, and two petitions relating to French Togoland. The petition from the Chinese Association in Samoa concerning Western Samoa requested freedom to establish private business, recognition of Chinese-Samoan marriages, permission for repatriated Chinese to return educational institutions for children of Chinese parentage, and official registry of the Chinese Association. The High Commissioner, Mr. Powles, explained how these complaints had been taken care of and, therefore, nothing further was required of the Trusteeship Council. Discussion on the two petitions on French Togoland led to the conclusion that appropriate resolutions would be presented at the February 20 meeting. Petitions relating to the trust territory of the Pacific Islands would be examined at a subsequent meeting.

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